FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 105 *2 June 1981*

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REPORTAGE ON ZHIVKOV'S VISIT TO GREECE

Zhivkov Dinner Toast

AU011158 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 May 81 pp 1, 6

["Text" of toast of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, at official dinner given in his honor by Konstandinos Karamanlis, Greece's president, on 27 May in Rhodes]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, comrades, I am happy to express to our hospitable hosts my cordial gratitude, as well as the gratitude of those accompanying me, for the exceptionally warm reception rendered to us by the official authorities and Rhodes' population. The warm sun and pleasant nature of this wonderful corner of Greece are in complete harmony with the noble feelings of sympathy and friendship, which exist between our two peoples.

Our meetings, Mr Karamanlis, have become a wonderful tradition. We meet regularly, which is completely natural in the relations between good friends. I would like to express my deep satisfaction with the fact that the mutual confidence and cooperation between our countries has strengthened and developed along with our personal friendly relations. I would like to believe that together with you, Mr President, we have not only the desire but also many vital forces which enable us to contribute to better utilizing the existing possibilities of developing our cooperation.

The Bulgarian and Greek peoples, liberated from the prejudices and vestiges of the complicated past, are confidently marching along the road of good neighborly relations--the only correct road, which fully corresponds with their interests.

The ascending development of Bulgarian-Greek relations is convincing proof of the fact that when good will and realism are evident, differences in social systems are not an obstacle for constructing good-neighborly and friendly relations in the spirit of the Helsinki Conference's Final Act.

I can note with satisfaction the many positive and significant changes in the political climate in the Balkans that have been achieved. We are against all attempts to destabilize the situation in the region, and will do everything possible--as we have until now--in order to live in an atmosphere of mutual respect and sincere cooperation with our neighbors and all Balkan peoples. We shall consistently adhere to our established principled positions. Our recent initiatives, which are well known to you, serve this goal.

Unfortunately, we are witnessing a serious and dangerous exacerbation of the world situation. The militant course of confrontation that has been adopted by certain countries is leading to a significant increase in international tension and all its consequences.

It is our duty to express again our firm determination to struggle for the cause of peace, detente, stopping the arms race and general and complete disarmament.

It is precisely now that it is imperative to undertake new and significant efforts to remove the hotbeds of war in the Near and Middle East and defend peace throughout the world. For this we need a realistic approach and an open dialogue, which has nothing to do with confrontation and hostility and manifests a sincere, benevolent and constructive spirit.

I would like to sincerely declare that I came to this meeting with optimism because I believe that it will be a new step forward in the friendly Bulgarian-Greek relations and a new contribution on the part of our countries to the efforts of strengthening p. ace and security in the Balkans, Europe and the world. I am full of confidence that our efforts will prove fruitful.

Allow me to propose a toast: To the prosperity of the friendly Greek people! To the constant progress of Bulgarian-Greek good-neighborly relations! Happiness to the president! And to the health of all those attending this dinner!

Talks End

AU301430 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Kos Island, 30 May (BTA)--Yesterday the official talks Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria had with Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, ended. They were also attended by the two countries' foreign ministers, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Konstandinos Mitsotakis, and Bulgaria's Minister of Power Supply Nikola Todoriev.

Special importance was attached to the state and prospects for the development of Bulgarian trade and economic relations. They confirmed their common interest in adopting new forms of economic cooperation based on long-term agreements for cooperation, supply of complete plants, setting up of joint enterprises, etc.

The Greek side stated that they are seriously studying the proposals laid down in the Bulgarian Government's special memorandum on the possibilities of expanding and deepening the two countries' economic cooperation in such spheres as mechanical engineering, the chemical industry, power generation, electronics, the light and food industries, transport, tourism, etc.

In some of these spheres steps have already been made towards industrial cooperation--in manufacturing buses, looms, in setting up joint enterprises in the field of chemical industry, meat production and canning industry. Transit transportation of goods via the two countries is expanding. Especially great successes have been made in the techno-scientific cooperation, which has entered a new stage of development--the joint development of themes.

After getting acquainted with the results of the previous discussion on the question related to the waters of the River Mesta, the two heads of state stated that the talks have proceeded in a positive and constructive spirit and have marked a headway. The resuming of these talks has been agreed upon with a view to arriving at a final decision in the spirit of the existing agreements of goodneighborliness and mutual advantage.

Satisfaction with the active cultural and scientific exchange between Bulgaria and Greece was expressed and its further promotion was agreed upon. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of confidence and understanding, in a constructive spirit.

Zhivkov Returns

AU301508 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0915 GMT on 30 May carries a live relay from Sophia airport on the return from Greece of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, accompanied by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply. Reporter Asen Mateev reports on the landing of the special aircraft, explaining the importance of Zhivkov's visit to Greece and its brilliant results. Todor Zhivkov is reported stepping out of the aircraft and greeting the following party leaders: "Aleksandur Lilov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Andrey Lukanov, Petur Cyulgerov, Stoyan Karadznov, Milo Balev, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, and Chudomir Aleksandrov."

Reporter Mateev further dwells on Zhivkov's visit to Greece and his talks with Karamanlis, pointing out the positive effect of summit meetings between neighboring countries with different social systems.

Aleksandur Vladkov, special correspondent who accompanied Zhivkov on his visit to Greece, gives an interview to his colleague Mateev. Vladkov reports on the talks between Zhivkov and Karamanlis, and points out the cordial welcome accorded to Zhivkov on the Islands of Rhodes and Kos where the talks took place. Vladkov also describes the farewell ceremony at Kos Airport, and quotes from Zhivkov and Karamanlis' statements to the Bulgarian correspondents. Karamanlis is quoted addressing the Bulgarian journalists with the following statement: "Mr Zhivkov is a great statesman with an exceptional sense of realism and foresight. As I have already stated, he has made an exceptional, I would even say an invaluable contribution to overcoming the barrier of distrust and creating an atmosphere between the two peoples which is expressed in mutual visits of common people, in our frequent meetings and in our great personal, mutual friendship."

Vladkov quotes Zhivkov as expressing thanks for the hospitality and attention devoted to him by all people in Greece, and especially by President Karamanlis personally. "He expressed his deep conviction that this visit will give new impetus to the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two neighboring peoples."

After the interview with special correspondent Ivan Vladkov, the live relay from Sofia airport ends at 0920 GMT.

Greek Reportage

For Athens radio and press coverage of the official visit to Greece by State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov, see the Greece section of the 28 May Wester Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ZHIVKOV GREETS MITTERRAND ON ELECTION VICTORY

AU292042 Sofia RABOTINCHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 May 81 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, has sent a message to Francois Mitterrand on the occasion of his assuming the post of president of the Republic of France. The message expressed most sincere greetings and wishes for fruitful work in his highly responsible post, for the benefit of the French people and in the interest of understanding in Europe and the world.

Hope is expressed that the relations between the two countries and peoples will continue to develop and strengthen for the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of world peace.

LEADERS GREET ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS ON SPACE FLIGHT

AU281858 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 May 81 pp 1, 8

["Text" of greetings message by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the successful completion of the joint Soviet-Romanian space flight]

[Text] Dear comrades; on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgarian, the entire Bulgarian people and on our personal behalf we send the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the entire Romanian people and personally to you, most cordial greetings on the remarkable event in Romanian history--the successful completion of the space flight of an international crew composed of Leonid Popov, USSR Pilot-cosmonaut, commander of the flight, and senior engineer Lt Dumitru Prunariu, the first cosmonaut-researcher of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The participation of a citizen of the Socialist Republic of Romania in a joint space flight is concrete evidence of the successes reached by the Romanian people under the leadership of its Communist Party in developing science and technology and in building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

This flight showed once again that the friendship among the fraternal socialist countries is a bright reflection of the sphere of space research. It is because of the great achievements of Soviet science and technology and the cooperation in the framework of the Intercosmos program that our countries are among the ranks of the world space countries.

The research done by the international crew--USSR pilot-Cosmonaut Leonid Popov and senior engineer Lt. Dumitru Prunariu--on board the Soyuz-40 spaceship and the Salyut-6/Soyuz-T4 orbital complex is a new step in solving new and important problems pertaining to further space research in the name of world peace and progress.

We, the Bulgarian communists and the entire Bulgarian people, sincerely rejoice, dear comrades, at the success of the space flight and wish you new and even greater successes in building socialism and in implementing in life the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

LEADERS GREET USSR COUNTERPARTS ON SPACE FLIGHT

AU281912 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 May 81 p 1

["Text" of greetings message by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the successes of the USSR-Romanian space flight]

[Text] Dear comrades; On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people and our personal behalf we send the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, the fraternal Soviet people and personally to you our most cordial greetings on the successful completion of the Intercosmos international space flight with the participation of Leonid Popov, the famous USSR cosmonaut, Hero of the USSR and Soyuz-40 commander, and senior engineer Lt. Dumitru Prunarium the first cosmonaut-researcher of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

This flight completed an important stage of the Intercosmos program, in whose implementation cosmonauts from socialist countries in Europe, Asia and America took part.

For more than 3 years on board the Salyut-6 Soviet space laboratory in the orbit of fraternal friendship, the glorious representatives of the unit of Soviet cosmonauts, together with their colleagues from the other participant states in the joint space research program, implemented important scientific-technical research and experiments of great national importance, which are a new and significant contribution to expanding mankind's knowledge of the universe.

The successful flight of Soyuz-40 is another remarkable event in the sphere of the peaceful and steady space progress and new evidence of the indestructive friendship and fruitful cooperation and unity of the socialist community's countries.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish you, dear comrades, and all the participants in the preparation and execution of this flight, and the entire Soviet people new successes in researching and using space, and in building the communist society, in the name of world peace and progress.

[Signed] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR USSR

AU011314 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government on 1 June Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, departed for the USSR.

At Sofia Airport he was seen off by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council; Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary; and deputy ministers.

GEORGI DIMITROV ORDER AWARDED TO USSR'S TIKHONOV

AU301811 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree on awarding the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Nikolay Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, for his great credit in the development of fraternal friendship and economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR.

Zhivkov, Todorov Congratulations

AU012011 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov have sent a telegram to Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, in which they congratulate him most sincerely on the occasion of his being awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order.

We highly appreciate your great credits earned as a loyal son of the CPSU and the Soviet people, as an outstanding functionary of Lenin's party and of the Soviet state, in building communist society in the Soviet Union. We appreciate your contribution to intensifying and expanding the fraternal friendship between our two countries and peoples and to the development of economic relations between Bulgaria and the USSR, the telegram reads.

The telegram closes with wishes for good health, vigor and further successful activities to the benefit of the great Soviet people, for the further expansion of cooperation and unity of action between our parties and countries, for the sake of peace and social progress.

COMMUNIQUE ON SOFIA MEETING ON PEACE AND DETENTE

AU011321 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 May 81 p 3

["Text" of communique of the 21-22 May Sofia international meeting "for detente, peace and social progress"]

[Text] On 21 and 22 May 1981 in Sofia the international meeting "for detente, peace and social progress" took place. It was attended by the leaders and responsible representatives of 112 agrarian and democratic parties of the center, leftist-radical, liberal, Christian-democratic and other related parties and organizations from 80 countries from Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of Bulgaria's State Council read a remarkable speech at the meeting. It dealt on the main and vital problems of our time, in whose solution all peace-loving and democratic forces and countries are interested.

Todor Zhivkov especially stressed the great significance and topicality of the international meeting as a broadly representative forum in support of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and as a continuation of the policy of detente in international relations.

Todor Zhivkov's speech evoked great interest among the participants in the forum. In their statements they expressed a high evaluation of the ideas and postulates contained in his speech, which was a bright confirmation of the peaceful policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Balkan, Europe and the world, a policy whose development and implementation are taking place with the active cooperation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union.

In an atmoshpere of friendship and understanding the participants in the international meeting exchanged opinions on a wide range of question on the basic theme of "detente, peace and social progress," as well as related issues such as limiting and stopping the arms race, and liquidating colonialism, racial discrimination, apartheid and Zionism, which is a form of racism. They demanded the urgent peaceful, lasting and just settlement of the Middle East crisis, where the conflict must be solved to the benefit of all involved sides, including the Arab people of Palestine. The participants also expressed support for the peaceful and just settlement of the Cyprus issue, in the interest of the Greek and Turkish Cypriots, preserving the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the republic.

The participants stressed the necessity of intensifying cooperation in the areas of transportation, environmental protection, energy, nutrition, communications and information. They support the establishment of a just international economic order and improving the situation of the peasants. The development of the cooperative movement is a road which leads to this goal. The participants stressed the necessity of undertaking real steps toward disarmament, which would allow great spiritual and material resources to be applied to socioeconomic development and to the effective fight against sickness, poverty and hunger in various regions of the world.

The participants in the forum evaluated the development of detente as a great achievement of all peoples. It was under the sign of detente that the international relations of the past decade took place. They stressed that this positive development is a result of the efforts of the peace-loving and progressive forces throughout the world. They highly evaluated the merits of the peace movement, which has engulfed all continents, and pointed out the contribution of the developing countries to detente.

Historic experience shows that the policy of detente corresponds with the interests of all countries. Its continuation must therefore be the constant concern of the democratic and progressive forces, which are defending the cause of peace, security, international cooperation and social progress.

This task is especially topical today, when certain reactionary political circles are complicating and exacerbating the international situation and reviving the spirit of confrontation in international relations. Expressing serious concern and alarm with this course the participants in the international meeting confirmed their deep conviction that there is no sensible alternative to detente and that the danger of a nuclear catastrophy must not only be reduced but also removed forever and that international cooperation must expand and strengthen in the interest of the present and future of all peoples throughout the globe.

The participants in the meeting expressed the readiness of the parties and movements which they represent, to activate their efforts to bring about concrete measures for continuing detente, strengthen confidence among the states, reduce the level of the military confrontation in Europe and the world and eliminate the arms race. It was stressed at the meeting that the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress has created new preconditions for maintaining and developing the dialogue and for consturctive negotiations, aimed at saving the peoples from the danger of a nuclear war, strengthening peace and security and achieving military detente in Europe and the world. An important step in this direction can be made at the Madrid meeting by reacing an agreement on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

The participants in the meeting stressed the great significance and benefit of conducting [an] international forum similar to the one held in Sofia. Such forums allow the agrarian and democratic parties and the center, left-radical, liberal, christian democratic and other related parties and organizations to exchange opinions on the cardinal issues of our time. They expressed their readiness to cooperate in continuing this practive as well as their readiness to undertake active steps in support of peace, detente and international cooperation.

The participants in the international meeting expressed their cordial gratitude to the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union for its initiative to organize and conduct the forum in Sofia, for creating conditions for its successful work, and for the warm hospitality, and expressed best wishes for the all round progress, prosperity and development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

GDR ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOFIA

AU012017 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] A GDR economic and government delegation, headed by Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, arrived in Sofia tonight. The delegation will attend the 18th session of the joint Bulgarian-GDR Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee, which is opening in Sofia tomorrow.

The delegation was welcomed by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-GDR joint committee, and by other officials.

STANISHEV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM DKP CONGRESS

AU011746 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] The BCP Central Committee delegation headed by BCP Central Committee Secretary Dimitur Stanishev returned from the FRG. The delegation attended the Sixth Congress of the German Communist Party.

LUKANOV RECEIVES SYRIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION

AU012004 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Sofia, 1 Jun (BTA)--Today a meeting was held here between Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime-minister for economic affairs, of Syria. They reviewed the work of the seventh session of the joint Bulgaro-Syrian committee for economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

It was confirmed that in a number of spheres of cooperation--agriculture, transport, electrification, industrial construction--great progress had been marked and that opportunities have taken shape for the interested organizations to sign concrete agreements by the end of the year.

The meeting was attended by the co-chairmen of the joint committee--Mr Georgi Pavlov, chairman of the environment conservation committee with the Council of Ministers and Dr Salim Yasin, state minister for planning affairs.

TSANOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TURKEY

AU291840 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 May 81

[Excerpt] On 29 May, the Bulgarian delegation led by Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Turkish Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, returned from Gurkey. The delegation took part in the committee's sixth session.

STANISHEV MEETS ISRAELI CP OFFICIAL IN SOFIA

AU012006 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, met David Henin, Politburo member and secretary of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee. During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, they exchanged information on the tasks which the two parties are coping with in implementing their congress' decisions and expressed mutual readiness for further development of fraternal cooperation between the BCP and the Israeli Communist Party. Certain current international issues were discussed and in particular the recent developments of the situation in the Middle East was dealt with. On all matters discussed full unamity of thought was expressed.

FORCES INFLUENCING POLISH DEVELOPMENTS SCORED

Profile of KOR's Kuron

AU291325 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 22 May 1981 on page 6 carries a 2,200-word article by N. Polyakov, entitled "A Figure of Darkness, Hiding Behind the Mask of a 'Friend of the People' in Poland," which portrays Jacek Kuron, founder of KOR and adviser of the Solidarity trade union. Polyakov first cites Western media eulogizing Kuron as a "hero," "[?selfless] servant of his people" and "almost a prophet" and constrasts this image with the "dubious corners" of Kuron's past. He recalls his attempts to "put together a revisionist faction" as a student of Warsaw University. His entry "for the sake of camouflage" to the PZPR and his subsequent "expulsion", his founding of "militant Trotskyite cells" which reportedly "were getting ready for military action against the authorities", and his "political manifesto" of 1965 addressed to PZPR members, which is described as "an almost unconcealed call for counterrevolution, for setting up armed formations that would take a stand against the army."

In the second half of the sixties Kuron changed, according to the article, his tactics and turned, because his past activities "did not yield any visible success," into an "ardent 'defender' of workers' interests." Polyakov notes in this context that while Kuron "cunningly" argues that he does not oppose socialism but only wants to "improve" it, he avoids issues such as the "class structure of the social system he envisages, the forms of ownership or the mechanism of power."

In the subsequent part of the article Polyakov discusses the "threads linking Kuron with the West, threads that are so intertwined that they resemble a firm net." He refers to his links with Polish emigre circles in the United States "that are not indifferent to Zionism", to his contacts with Polish emigre Kolakowski and Polish emigre press published in London, to Western donations for Polish "dissidents", to the Swedish town of Lund, which is described as the "counterrevolutionary center" of Polish emigre Josef Lebenbaum from which "illegal printed matter, printing machinery and many other things are being sent to Poland, among them things that do not stand the light of day", and to his "regular contacts" with a "Trotskyite center in Holland." This center is reportedly "regularly sending contact men to Poland, including people known as political terrorists." "Well-informed people could tell a great deal about the activities of spies who were sent to Poland during the unrest in the Gdansk shipyards," Polyakov goes on to say.

The article then discusses the role of KOR in the Polish strikes of summer 1980, denying that they were a "spontaneous explosion," and cites Kuron's statements made in the Western media on the goals of the Solidarity trade union, statements which, according to the author, "precisely make up the profile of an enemy of socialism whose intention was and is to divert Poland from its chosen path."

The concluding passage of the article is devoted to Kuron's role in current Polish developments and to his and KOR's aims. Polyakov says: "Jacek Kuron and his KOR serve as a battering ram of counterrevolution. They do not work independently but are guided from abroad. The submerged part of the iceberg is carefully hidden from the eyes of the uninitiated. When taking a closer look, we will discover there not only the emigre scum but will also detect the older lines of contacts with Western espionage services. The threads are entangled in an intricate skein. However, there is one thing about which there is no doubt: Jacek Kuron, his supporters in Poland and patrons abroad have one single aim--to deal a fatal blow to socialism in the Polish People's Republic.

"That is why the champion of camouflage, Kuron, continues his complicated game, eulogizing 'liberal democracy' and proclaiming himself its spokesman while simultaneously trying to gradually prepare the ground for establishing himself on the dictator's throne. No matter how unbelievable it may seem, it is a fact that the self-styled liberal Kuron, using stool pigeons, more and more frequently threatens workers who refuse to strike with physical and moral repression. The wolf of counterrevolution does not look at all credible in sheep's clothing.

"Even now as these lines are being written Jacek Kuron continues his complicated and dangerous game, giving interviews for Western television networks, conversing with journalists, plotting against his rivals in KOR, trying to infiltrate more and more of 'Solidarity's' nerve centers. But the Poles increasingly realize who it is, in fact, that is hiding behind the mask of a 'friend of the people.' They see and increasingly understand to what end he and his companions are pushing People's Poland."

Church's Role Denounced

AU271901 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 May 81 p 6

[Article by Professor Jaroslav Celko: "Events in Poland and the Church; Even 'Elliptical' Words Will Not Conceal the Bishopric's Intentions"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE EVENTS IN THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC ARE, APART FROM OTHER THINGS, MORE AND MORE URGENTLY POSING THE QUESTION ABOUT THE INTENTIONS AND ATTITUDE OF THE CHURCH. FOR MANY YEARS PROFESSOR JAROSLAV CELKO, DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY, ENGINEER, AND CANDIDATE OF SCIENCES, HAS BEEN APPLYING HIMSELF TO SCIENTIFIC ATHEISM. HE IS THE AUTHOR OF "RELIGION, CHURCHES AND WAR" (1962), "SOCIETY, YOUTH AND RELIGION"; AS WELL AS OF SEVERAL SCIENTIFIC STUDIES AND ARTICLES, AND ALSO STUDIES AND ARTICLES FOR THE BROAD PUBLIC. THEY WERE PUBLISHED NOT ONLY IN PURELY SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINES, BUT ALSO IN THE DAILY PRESS. AND SO WE REQUESTED PROFESSOR J. CELKO TO EXPRESS HIS OPINION ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE EVENTS IN POLAND AND THE CHURCH. COMRADE CELKO STATED:

Many materials dealing with the events in Poland mention the church. They refer to the Catholic church, which holds significant positions in this country, significant from the viewpoint of religious-church structures. The overwhelming majority of people with religious convictions in the country profess their allegiance to it (for the others, about 4 church organizations comprise approximately 1 million people).

Since last summer I have met many people who have been pondering the actual aims the church in Poland is pursuing. It must be said that this kind of question is being asked not only by atheists, but also by believers, who see socialism as the realistic guarantee of the successful development of society and of the social and life certainties of all its honest working members. Thus it is only apt that I, as one working on the socio-scientific front, which is solving--through research--the problems of the ideological and political activities of the church, should speak about these pertinent problems.

It is known that the leading circles of the Catholic Church have BEEN MAKING USE OF RELIGION FOR POLITICAL GOALS these many centuries. Numerous facts show that these goals were beneficial for the "powerful of this world"--at the beginning for the slaveowners (from the viewpoint of church history this was a relatively brief period: but it does not change a thing in the substance of the matter); Then, for a long time, for the feudal lords--and later, up to our times, for the capitalists and other exploiters. True, the top church dignitaries neither were, nor are, mere flunkeys of the exploiting classes --far from it. Simultaneously, and sometimes even primarily, they think of and fight for their own power plans. This whole endeavor is developed to the detriment of the people's masses. That means also of the overwhelming majority of church members.

The church ideologists carefully camouflage the class substance of this activity by diverse "theories" on the common faith [prislusnost] of all people, who are "the Lord's children," to the "just" God, on the need of a "harmonious coexistence" of the exploiters and the exploited, and so forth. But in spite of all the resourcefulness and adroitness in the sphere of social demagogy, quite frequently in history the oppressed masses of believers began the struggle against both the "secular" masters and the "servants of God," justly regarding them as the bearers of poverty, lawlessness and human misery.

FROM THE NONSCIENTIFIC UNDERSTANDING OF SOCIETY AND ITS DEVELOPMENT THERE DERIVES THE CHURCH CIRCLES' NEGATIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION. They adopted a particularly hateful attitude toward the proletarian revolution. This fact is confirmed by the enormous multitude of irrefutable historical facts. The hostile attitude to the socialist revolution, which eliminates the private ownership of production means advocated and defended by the church and which opens the path toward realizing the communist ideal, is connected with the sympathies harbored by the church hierarchy for the counterrevolution.

AS LONG AS CAPITALISM EXISTS, COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ATTEMPTS AIMED AGAINST REAL SOCIALISM WILL ALSO CONTINUE TO EXIST. THIS IS THE HARSH REALITY WHICH MUST BE BORNE IN MIND. Any other course would be both naive and harmful. All the forces of the "old world" are interested in counterrevolution, and this also includes the leading circles of the Catholic Church (we are not talking now about other churches and their role in this respect), which--because of the enthronement of the workers and farmers rule--are losing their economic and their considerable political positions and ceasing to play a role in society's spiritual life that does not belong to them.

In the last few decades the most reactionary forces of the capitalist world and the enemies of real socialism in the countries of the socialist system connected with them are taking recourse to counterrevolution as the means for realizing their reactionary, antipopular plans. The 1956 events in Hungary and the events in our country in 1968-69 showed that certain circles in the Catholic Church either supported, or directly participated in the open attacks by counterrevolution. Here it must be stressed that the circles concerned--at variance with the stances and interests of the overwhelming majority of rank-and-file believers and of some of the clergy--wanted to resurrect clericalism, which had reigned so ingloriously both in our and in their country in the past and which had completely failed, from the viewpoint of history.

Despite identical substance, the extent and forms of the participation of politically reactionary circles in the Catholic church in the counterrevolution differ. ON THE BASIS OF THE SO-FAR ACCESSIBLE MATERIALS, IT MAY BE ASSUMED FROM THIS VIEWPOINT THAT THE LEADING CIRCLES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC ARE PLAYING THE LEADING ROLE BOTH IN FORMULATING AND, TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT, ALSO IN ENFORCING IN THE COUNTRY OF OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBOR IDEOPOLITICAL PLANS THAT ARE HOSTILE TO SOCIALISM.

FOR SOME TIME PRIOR TO THE STRIKES THE ACTIVITY OF THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY IN POLAND REACHED FAR BEYOND THE FRAMEWORK OF A MERE SATISFACTION OF THE RELIGIOUS NEEDS OF MEMBERS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. THE CHURCH BECAME INCREASINGLY ACTIVE AS A POLITICAL FORCE and at present it is heading the clerical movement which has antisocialist features. Its goal is to eliminate the socialist social system and to effect a return to capitalism. Those people who, either fettered by political naivete or for some other reason, had idealized those forces--forces such as the "Solidarity trade unions" or so-called Rural "Solidarity" (do note what gross abuse may be practiced with terms denoting noble contents)--must have been reduced to a state of sober reflection by the events of the last few days. And deeper reflection will inevitably bring each and every one of us to the conclusion that the present course of the Catholic hierarchy in Poland represents a political risk in which the fate of the Polish people is the object of ruthless gamble; and this also includes the working members of the Catholic Church.

In studying the present developments in Poland, and the Catholic hurch's participation in them, I am repeatedly confronted by the thought that in implementing the antisocialist political line, the leading church circles are using interesting, one could even say Jesuit, tactics. IN MOST OF ITS OFFICIAL STATEMENTS AND DOCUMENTS THE POLISH BISHOPRIC WANTED TO PRESERVE THE IMAGE OF "PRUDENT GENTLEMEN." BUT FACTS SHOW THAT THE CLERICALISTS OPERATING IN VARIOUS SECTORS ARE BECOMING INCREASINGLY AGGRESSIVE IN THEIR ATTACKS AGAINST REAL SOCIALISM. And if we take into account the well-known discipline which exists in the Catholic Church in the political sphere, it becomes clear that these clericalists can act in this way only with the "blessing" of individual bishops or the bishopric as a whole. Perhaps involuntarily, the clericalists themselves confirm this. The "boss" of the "Solidarity" trade unions unambiguously declared that all decisive steps undertaken by that organization are undertaken after consulting Cardinal Wyszynski. And the "leader" of the Rural "Solidarity" J. Kulaj announced that this organization, which has already quite publicly started its campaign against socialism in the rural areas, has been born thanks to church assistance.

High church circles are increasingly departing from having "several irons in the fire" in favor of an increasingly obvious destruction of the socialist system. In August 1980 Cardinal Wyszynski was on the one hand supporting the clerical elements, while simultaneously talking about calm, prudence and conscientious work; but this April he stated in TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY: "Sooner or later the time will come when 'Solidarity,' both in industry and in rural areas, will also achieve other than merely social and trade union goals. You are sure to achieve this. I bless your deeds."

Not even such 'elliptical' words can leave anybody in doubt as to the political positions of the head of the Polish Bishopric. This is also the basis of the escalation of the carryings-on of antisocialist clerical forces, which is leading to open terrorism (the clericalists are "democrats" only when they are weak. If they feel strong enough, they prefer using undemocratic and even terrorist forms of action). However, to use Cardinal Wyszynski's vocabulary, "the time will come" when they will have to face the judgment of history for all this. And here the decisive word will belong to the progressive forces of the Polish peoples, including the working believers. These forces will continue proceeding along the path of building socialism in Poland.

Counterrevolutionary Plans

AU271621 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 May 81 p 4

[Pavol Minarik article: "Blackmail Is the Order of the Day: 'Solidarity's' Counterrevolutionary Plans are Becoming Clearer from Day to Day" --capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] BY NOW ONLY NAIVE POEPLE CAN REGARD "SOLIDARITY" AS A TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION. THE MORE ITS ACTIVITY IN THE COUNTRY IS EXPANDED, THE CLEARER IT BECOMES THAT THE EXTREMIST ADVISERS FROM THE ANTISOCIALIST KOR ORGANIZATION ARE TURNING "SOLIDARITY" INTO AN OPENLY POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

In the recently published "Guidelines" of its activity, "Solidarity" programmatically substantiated its counterrevolutionary plans. Those "Guidelines of Activity" represent a counterbalance to the draft theses of the PZPR Central Committee, a counterbalance to the party program. "Solidarity" claims in them the right to lead society, a right to which everyone else; the party, the Sejm, courts--the entire state power--should subordinate itself.

In the last 10 months Polish mass information and propaganda media have frequently reported on talks between representatives of the government and "Solidarity." The participants in such talks are sitting at the same table, but only one side--the representatives of "Solidarity"--is making ultimatum-like demands. The other side, consisting of state bodies, is mostly in a defensive position.

Through its leaders, "Solidarity" wants people to gain the impression that standing on the one side is "Solidarity," which is striving "for the best," and on the other side "they?--," that means the authorities--who are either preventing it or simply do not want it.

The photographs hanging in "Solidarity's" headquarters are designed to enhance that impression. They show the smiling faces of "Solidarity" leaders as they dictate, giving themselves an air of prudence, their demands and the worried faces of representatives of state power, who are forced to accept those unrealistic demands under the threat of strikes. SUCH A DIVISION OF TASKS IS THE HIDDEN MEANING OF ALL PROVOCATIVE ACTIONS STAGED BY "SOLIDARITY" IN THE COUNTRY.

The hope that cooperation in seeking ways out of the country's acute economic crisis will become the focus of the so-called new trade unions' attention is waning from day to day. Quite to the contrary, the so-called new trade unions, their leadership, are interested in deepening the crisis and maintaining tension, distrust and chaos. Such an atmosphere makes it, in fact, much easier to destroy the pillars of society. The "Solidarity" leadership refuses to concentrate on solving trade union matters and to assume even the slightest responsibility for reviving economic life. This destructive position also clearly ensues from its "program." "Solidarity" declines in its document any responsibility for industrial and agricultural production and makes it clear that it dissociates itself from participation in solving the Polish People's Republic's recently accumulated social and economic problems.

Poland's production statistics are depressing. In the first 4 months of this year, overall Polish industrial production was Z98 billion lower than in the same period of 1980, which is the greatest decline since the end of World War II. Polish foreign debts have reached the sum of almost $29 billion. According to estimates, Poland will not be in a position to start paying back those debts for 5 years. THE UNREALISTIC WAGE INCREASES FORCED BY ANTI-SOCIALIST FORCES AND "SOLIDARITY'S" STRIKES HAVE CREATED A SHORTAGE OF MERCHANDISE ON THE DOMESTIC MARKET ON THE ONE HAND AND A MONEY SURPLUS OF Z200 BILLION ON THE OTHER.

Even the grave threat of unemployment is hovering over Poland. The discontinuation of investment projects, growing shortages in the supply system and the serious disruption of cooperation relations will result, in the view of Polish economic experts, in a reduction of the labor force. Some argue that it may affect 1.5 million people.

Moreover, a wave of violence and vandalism has arisen in Poland, as a consequence of the chaos called forth by "Solidarity," after the sad incident in Otwock near Warsaw, where a group of vandals burned down and demolished public security offices without being hindered by anyone. Reports of similar incidents are coming from other parts of the country. In Kruzlica Bialystocka a few days ago the disabled Jan Kowalewski requested two public security members to give him a lift to a nearby village in their official car, giving as a reason the need to pick up money for vodka. When they refused, "Solidarity" member Kowalewski became rude and violent in his behavior toward the public security members, began to rip their uniforms and so forth. One of the public security members took steps against him, in keeping with valid regulations. Kowalewski became rude and called them names and finally began to throw stones and smash the public security building's windows. About 200 people stood idly by and watched his violent conduct.

The joint "Solidarity" committee in Bialystok got involved in the affair and submitted its position: All public security members in the Kruzlica office will either be discharged or a strike alert for the entire voivodship will be declared on 14 May and a strike staged on 19 May. The chief of the Voivodship Public Security Administration suspended three Kruzlica public security members from service and promised a thorough investigation of the whole affair.

It is true that "Solidarity" called off the strike alert, but it demands, in addition, disciplinary sanctions against the chief of the Kruzlica office.

TRYBUNA LUDU, which reported about the conflict recently, writes about the public security members' "undeniable" guilt even though it is evident that they were doing their duty. It cautiously asks whether the response of the Bialystok "Solidarity" and its ultimatum to the chief of the Voivodship Public Security Administration were correct. In conclusion, TRYBUNA LUDU writes that the results of direct talks between "Solidarity" and public security representatives confirmed that it is necessary to negotiate and not to start with ultimatums and threats.

It is startling that in a situation when criminal elements show their absolute contempt of laws, public security should--according to the newspaper--negotiate with their defenders in "Solidarity." The "Solidarity" leadership is also backing the counterrevolutionary Edmund Baluka, who in April returned from abroad where he was involved in antisocialist activities. Thanks to "Solidarity," a few days ago he was allowed to return with impunity to his former workplace in Szczecin.

THOSE ARE SYMPTOMS THAT ONLY CONFIRM THE VIEW THAT THE POLITICAL STRUGGLE FOR SOCIALIST STABILIZATION AND RENEWAL IN POLAND IS UNUSUALLY COMPLEX.

Students' Backing Questioned

AU271824 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 May 81 p 7

[Jan Lipavsky article: "Who Is It They Want To Liberate? Over The Wall Newspaper at the Warsaw Polytechnical College"]

[Text] A heavy, steel-gray cloud hung over Warsaw this Sunday. It was sultry, stifling hot. A peculiar feeling of anguish befell a person in the large hall of the polytechnical college, where we came to see the exhibition of the Zacheta creative group.

The corridors of this university-level institution were plastered with large wall newspapers full of texts and pictures. An announcement on the students' talk with Mr Baluka was posted there. As we already informed our readers, in 1970 he organized strikes on the coast, then fled to the West, and recently again returned to Poland illegally, in order to "assist" certain "Solidarity" bosses. And the wall newspaper also did not fail to register the meeting with those people of whom it is written and said that they profess allegiance to factional activity in the party. There was also no lack of slogans testifying to the enormous political chaos which has invaded the minds of some student youth. One leaflet announced that on Monday, 25 May, at 1700, a mass devoted to the "release of those who are imprisoned for their political conviction" would take place in St Anne's Church. (This refers to the members of the anti-Polish and antisocialist organization called "Confederation for an Independent Poland," headed by L. Moczulski.) An appeal signed by an "Independent Students' Union," which is coordinating its activities with the KOR bosses and certain "Solidarity" hawks, calls for mass participation in the protest march through Warsaw's streets immediately after the mass ends. The purpose is to force the appropriate bodies of justice to free those who had perpetrated serious felonies against the state... among them the Kowalczyk brothers, sentenced in 1972 to 25 years for a bomb attack on the premises of the higher school of pedagogy in Opole.

On our way to the Warsaw university--a large green-and-white slogan sheet with the same kind of categorical demand as the one we saw in the leaflets was hung out above its gates--we read in the newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY: "Even though the political situation in the country has calmed down for a time, it cannot be said that it is stabilized.... It is still necessary to reckon with those who are, silently or loudly, carrying out their strategy of 'the worse, the better'....

It is necessary to think of this today, when any incident might at any moment end in terrible consequences.... The danger of provocation must not be underrated!"

It truly must not. But the truth is that somebody is driving the students into this provocation. It is being said that these "protest marches" are to take place in other parts of the country also. Who are the Polish students to stand up for? What kind of people?

It is sufficient to peruse Moczulski's "work," "Strike Battle," which was illegally published and disseminated in Poland, also abroad. It becomes clear that we have here an outspokenly antistate organization. The purpose and aim of Moczulski's "Confederation for an Independent Poland" [KPN] is to tear Poland away from the family of socialist countries, away from the Warsaw Pact. The "work" itself is, in fact, an instruction for overthrowing the socialist system in the Polish People's Republic. This should be achieved by "all accessible means," not excluding armed fighting and a general uprising, and further on in his book "Revolution Without a Revolution," former historian Moczulski writes quite outspokenly that, "On the ruins of the Polish People's Republic, a third Polish republic should be built," one following the example of the great powers that had divided Poland among themselves at the beginning of this century.

On 23 September 1980, Moczulski was arrested. But not as a historian, as some of his followers are trumpeting; he was arrested for gross slander of the state bodies of the Polish People's Republic, for slandering the PZPR, for slandering and attacking Poland's ties of alliance. After all, he did so in public, and repeatedly. He is known for his interview with the West German newspaper DER SPIEGEL on 15 September 1980, for his statement on FRG television before that, as well as for the counterrevolutionary nature and aims of his "confederation."

The question crops up: Who is hiding behind the students, who wants to abuse them in this dirty and dangerous game? One thing is certain: The doors of the so-called "Independent Students' Union" continue to be wide open for all "KOR-ites" and "Solidarity" "Hawks," who are literally pining for a confrontation with the government and state power.

For months the KOR bosses, together with the "Solidarity" extremists, have been organizing various pressure actions with the aim of forcing the appropriate official bodies to forebear a court trial of KPN members and of others who had perpetrated felonies against the state and its security.

It is no coincidence that for months one could see throughout Poland various posters, leaflets and signboards, demanding "freedom for the confederation members", and it is no coincidence, either, that the country is simply teeming with diverse campaigns talks and seminars demanding the release of such "political prisoners" as Moczulski.

'Dangerous Trends' in PZPR

LD312222 Prague in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 31 May 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Revisionist tendencies in the PZPR ranks, initiated under the guise of so-called horizontal structures, and the demands for change in the statute and the party program on the one hand weaken the PZPR's unity and on the other go (?hand in hand) with imperialist centers and antisocialist forces in Poland. Those demands and stands not only revise the proven Marxist-Leninist principles and [word indistinct] activities and program of the party, but in the case of their being forced would mean the transformation of the PZPR into a party of a social-democratic type.

But this is exactly what the adversaries of socialism in People's Poland want. They know full well that the decisive link on which further development of society depends is the party; its organizational and ideological unity based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism is the prerequisite for overcoming all difficulties in the process of socialist construction. That is why the antisocialist forces, as well as revisionists who are their faithful supporters, strive to make the party of Polish communists renounce Leninism and its programmatic and organizational principles.

This is also why the antisocialist and revisionist forces do all they can to preclude the election of those PZPR members who resolutely stand on the positions of Marxism-Leninism as delegates to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. By way of a broad propaganda campaign an atmosphere is created whose aim is to gloss over the party work to date and over socialist values. This campaign is to evoke in the consciousness of party and non-party members improper attitudes, alien to Marxism, concerning the character and goals of the party in society.

For instance, in the discussion published in No 14 of POLITYKA attitudes are popularized as if the party should transform itself into a social movement with a view to its becoming a partner with the trade union movement, as if the party must be reformed and reconstructed on democratic principles. The present structure and nature of the party are described here as obsolete.

All this is to create favorable conditions to distort the precongress elections and the coming congress, apparently as the wish of rank-and-file members, and to direct them toward revisionism and opportunism. (?These) ideological attitudes were paraded as new and democratic, aimed at resolving the difficult situation and guaranteeing the further development of the Polish People's Republic.

As it was to be expected, these dangerous tendencies have been deciphered for the first time by the participants of the Katowice party forum in mid-May of this year. Discussing the current tasks of the party before its ninth extraordinary congress, they stated that the gradual ideopolitical disarming of the party is one of the causes for the inability to take up a resolute struggle against the phenomena and tendencies alien and inimical to socialism in the past period.

In the declaration of the forum participants we read: "The whole party and its individual members under the pressure of alien ideological influences, always favored in the past and supported by rightwing opportunism and bourgeois liberalism in the ranks of the party itself, have lost the ideopolitical and programmatic direction in the struggle for socialism. In these circumstances the adversaries of socialism, by making use of the basic errors, wavering and inconsequence of the present party leadership, have won wide ideopolitical influence among the working people and party members.

"The success of the struggle against righwing opportunism and the adversaries of socialism depends above all on the change of the situation in the party itself, and primarily on the development of ideopolitical life within its ranks, on theoretical rearming with the knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, on the skill of applying these premises in the process of political practice by all echelons and organizations of the party, beginning with the Central Committee."

Everything points to the fact that the declaration of the participants of the Katowice party forum is not only [word indistinct] of the process of differentiation in the ranks of the PZPR but also of a genuine renewal.

PZPR Union Official

AU291818 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 May 81 p 6

[Jan Hrobar's and Jan Lipavsky's interview in Grochowia, near Warsaw, with Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee: "A Responsible View: A Polish Worker Functionary on Main Aspects of Trade Union Work and 'Solidarity's' Aims"--date not given]

[Excerpts] "The basic aspect of our trade union policy is coresponsibility for the fate of the enterprise. That corresponds to the principle of being a good manager at one's workplace and of feeling responsible for socialist development..." Those words were pronounced, on behalf of millions of Polish trade unionists, by Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee and of the PZPR Central Committee Congress Commission. He is chairman of the primary party organization at his workplace and also has a seat, and enjoys authority, in the leadership of the Trade Union of Construction Workers.

Comrade Albin Siwak is both foreman and leader of a brigade. We met him at a construction site in Grochowia, a Warsaw suburb, where a new extensive housing project is being built.

[Question] Comrade Siwak, what is, in fact, the nature of your trade union?

[Answer] Our organization has a clearly defined socialist character. It guards socialist principles, recognizes the PZPR's leading role, defends the interests of working people, members of the union, and takes part in the management and administration of public affairs. In short, we are a socialist trade union.

[Question] What do you consider a success in your recent activities?

[Answer] The signing of a collective agreement on government level, which defines our union's rights and obligations, and the government's obligations toward us. We consider it a success because the signing of the agreement was preceded by certain difficulties. For a long time the government was deferring the matter somewhat. It was paying more attention to "Solidarity's" demands than to our demands...."

[Question] Does the agreement also contain some of your demands? What we have in mind are mainly wage demands....

[Answer] To tell the truth, first we wanted the government to allocate additional funds to increase wages, and to do so this year, but finally we backed away from that demand. We respected, simply, the premier's appeal in the Sejm to all trade unions to refrain from all wage demands. We acknowledged that the economic situation is more than difficult and that if we came with our arms outstretched, others would come as well....

[Question] What is the difference between your union and "Solidarity"?

[Answer] I would say that the "Solidarity" leadership pursues methods of activity that are quite different from ours. It focuses on political activity and evidently neglects its basic mission: to take care of its members' everyday social interests. As far as we are concerned, our primary goal is to protect the working people's social gains, to take care of good working conditions for them, but also to take care of quite ordinary but highly necessary things such as meals, work clothes, labor security and hygiene. Our activity simply comprises everything that makes up conditions for good work and people's active participation in management. In contrast to "Solidarity," we acknowledge our full responsibility for the fate of each enterprise and the country as a whole. That is the fundamental viewpoint of our trade union policy in general. And "Solidarity," respectively its many leaders? They would like only to collect and distribute but take no interest in work, in production.

They want to bear responsibility neither for the standard of production nor for work results. They are imputing that responsibility to the economic managements of enterprises, the government and the whole state. They are making a pleasing and demagogic policy.

[Question] What is the response of your members to your union's positions?

[Answer] It is a favorable response. The great majority of our people understand that the role of socialist trade unions is not, and cannot be, merely to control. But that it is also their task to make the best possible use of the socialized production assets and to produce as well as they can....

[Question] You are saying that people understand those things. And do you think that also some people in 'Solidarity' understand them?

[Answer] Certainly.

[Question] Could you prove that?

[Answer] Yes, "Solidarity" members are, for example, coming over to our trade union.

[Question] How many of them have come over recently?

[Answer] Several thousand. There are even enterprises in which the majority of working people left "Solidarity" and came over to us.

[Question] Are there also other motives for such decisions?

[Answer] I will cite an example. Recently I was in an enterprise in which the working people demanded that "Solidarity" functionaries establish order in food supplies. But they did not want to have anything in common with that, because this is allegedly something concerning the economic management. The director, in turn, was arguing that it has always been the trade unions' concern.... People saw that our union took up the issue and dealt with it, and not a few former "Solidarity' members are now among us.

[Question] How are "Solidarity" members doing at the workplace you supervise?

[Answer] Just as all the others, well. When I ask them, for example, to work overtime they turn up for volunteer shifts even during free Saturdays. Incidentally, the situation in other collectives of other enterprises is similar. What I want to say is this: While I speak critically about the activity of some "Solidarity" leaders, I want to stress at the same time that not all "Solidarity" organizations have adopted the program of opposing in one way or another the enterprise leadership, the government and the party. I know from my own experience that a number of them are consistently guided by the statutes they adopted and thus really operate as a trade union organization. In other words, upright people with a socialist orientation are working in both our and "Solidarity" organizations. It is a different matter that the upright people in "Solidarity" are being manipulated by some of the leaders. It is thus necessary to make a distinction between rank-and-file "Solidarity" members and certain of the organization's leaders or leadership, who are asserting political goals that have nothing in common with the working people's socialist interests.

MORE ON LEADERS' SPEECHES AT PREELECTION MEETINGS

Indra Address in Ostrava

AU301830 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 May 81 p 3

["From a Preelection Speech by Comrade Alois Indra," member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, at a meeting with young voters in Ostrava on 20 May]

[Text] The preelection meetings of National Front candidates with young people in Ostrava are already traditional, and that is, I think, useful; first, because young people constitute an important part of voters and many among you are candidates to representative bodies of all levels. The main reason, however, is that you bear a great deal of responsibility for the development of our society, will gradually take over the management of public affairs and production, and your skills, abilities and attitude toward citizens' obligations will determine our homeland's fate. And both we older people and you must be interested in its good future--in making our country prosperous, making it the home of people who think and act in a socialist manner, in the true sense of the word.

We are preparing the general elections under the immediate impact of the course and results of the 16th Congress of the CPCZ, our society's leading political force. The congress deliberations were truly communist; the work of the congress was marked by respect for the principles of intraparty life. We spoke frankly about shortcomings and even in the Central Committee report and the discussion there was no lack of specific criticism. Such an approach is characteristic of the party even in its most successful periods, and this was applied also in our assessment of the past 5 years when we did not succeed in completely fulfilling all the set tasks. However, what matters is that our society developed in all aspects, that the economy developed at a fair rate, that the working people's life improved and social and personal consumption continued to grow. That emerges from aggregate nationwide data but can also be conclusively demonstrated using concrete examples from the North Moravia Region and its central city.

The level of socialist democracy in our political system is contingent on economic development. It also works the other way round: The democratic nature of our society affects the fulfillment of economic tasks. What I have in mind is the working people's participation in management, the resulting work initiative by collectives and individuals and the scope and effectiveness of socialist competition. The working people of your region have more than once been an example for others in this respect. There is much accomplished in the precongress period that you can be proud of, and you also gathered the correct momentum in setting out to fulfill the tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress. A positive role, ensuing also from their mission, is being played by CPCZ bodies, organizations and members and candidate members. The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the entire National Front, and the social and interest organizations and other political parties associated in it, also deserve appreciation. The share of your regional youth organization, which was rightly awarded the banner of the Socialist Youth Union's Central Committee, has also been an honorable one. And you will surely acknowledge that a distinct contribution to all the good things that were accomplished in cities and villages for the people's better life was also made by national committees of all levels, their functionaries and honestly working deputies and aktivists. When we render accounts to our voters, we are not doing so "empty handed"--even though we have not succeeded in many things, nevertheless, it is evident that we were doing our best to fulfill the set programs as successfully as possible. It is the voters' inalienable right to assess that objectively and to tell us frankly where and in which areas we should quicken our steps. (However, at the same time it is useful to be candid and say that even the most justified demands do not necessarily have to be in harmony with society's present realistic possibilities. We simply cannot afford to do everything we need or want.)

Being patriots, we are proud of everything we have achieved. But the only reason we are returning to the work that has already been completed is to learn a lesson from the good experiences, as well as from the partial setbacks, for the years to come. Life expects us now to concentrate all our attention on the present and future tasks--and that is also what the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress commit us to do. Our main concern--without neglecting all the other things an advanced socialist society requires--is the national economy. We are not wasting words when we call it "the main battleground." The growth rates of individual branches, including agriculture, their mutual relations and their effectiveness form the foundation of any society, and thus also of ours. They determine the formation of the national income and thereby also its use for the benefit of the whole and of individuals, that means the standard of living in all aspects. The economy determines our share in international trade and in developing cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, and it also determines the state's ability to defend itself. The well-known and absolutely correct slogan we have been using for 10 years might perhaps be adjusted as follows, in keeping with the demands of the 16th CPCZ Congress: The quality of planning, the quality of management at all levels and the quality of everyone's work will determine the quality of our life. That is a relentless and incorruptible economic law, and we are obliged to purposefully aid its enactment.

As is known, the congress set lower rates of development for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. However, it would be an inexcusable illusion to conclude that this will be some sort of "time of rest." The opposite is true: After all, each fraction of a percent of growth in the key indexes will have to be obtained under much more rigid conditions. We will achieve the planned growth only when we reduce the share of human labor and the consumption of raw materials, other materials and energy per production unit. And at the same time, it will be vitally important to manufacture technically advanced and top quality products--otherwise we will not succeed among domestic consumers and will be completely lost internationally.

In the next part of his speech, Comrade Alois Indra dealt with problems concerning the management and planning of our economy, and with the influence of scientific development on the Czechoslovak national economy. He spoke about the need to save manpower and reduce the consumption of raw materials, other materials and energy of all kinds, and paid attention to the problems of material incentives in the current wage practice in relation with the working people's initiative and socialist competition.

It emerges from the program of economic and social development approved by the 16th CPCZ Congress--Comrade A. Indra went on to say--that we are facing years of hard and responsible work. Nevertheless, there is no reason to succumb to pessimism. Let us not lend our ears to panicmongers who are spreading defeatist moods only because they get a "headache" when faced with difficulties and obstacles. The enormous contrast with the situation in the capitalist countries lies in the fact that our economy is not threatened with stagnation, or even decline; that our people need not fear unemployment and that they do not have to fear that their social security will be endangered. Our program is a program of steady development of the national economy. Its fulfillment ensures for us bright prospects in all fields, including living standards. We possess all the prerequisites to attain the set targets. We have created a springboard with the results achieved in the previous periods; we possess an extensive and advanced industry; and large-scale agricultural production is one of the pillars of socialism. But the greatest wealth resides in our people, in their abilities and awareness. It is up to us--all the directing bodies, party, trade union and youth organizations--to mobilize all these preconditions and to exploit them wisely. If we approach this with the necessary responsibility, we will undoubtedly achieve good results. The Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of their Communist Party, have overcome more than one seemingly insurmountable obstacle and will surely pass their test in the fulfillment of the current and future tasks.

The workers class and working people in Czechoslovakia decided the struggle for political power in their favor 33 years ago. They will never share this power with anybody, and they will never surrender their revolutionary gains. There is no reason for us to reserve on the benches of our representative bodies seats for an organized opposition, an opposition that would not have any social basis in our country anyway. Under ordinary conditions, any opposition would be antisocialist and could be represented only by the physical descendants or ideological posthumous children of the big bourgeoisie--whatever demagogic slogans they might use, they would inevitably have to work against the Czechoslovak people's innermost interests. Such speculations do not have the least hope of success and their authors will have to, willy-nilly, become reconciled to it.

The democratic nature of our elections is not confined to the selection of one of several candidates, but its meaning is much more profound. It lies in the authority and responsibility of national committees of all levels and legislative bodies, which prove--through all their activities--the truth of the words of our constitution that "all power in the CSSR belongs to the working people." The preparation and organization of elections is a matter for the working people in our country. Hundreds of thousands, millions of them take part in their preparation as agitators, members of miscellaneous election commissions or by personal participation in preelection meetings. In our country we elect deputies from among working people, representatives of various professions, communists, members of other political parties and people without party affiliation, our neighbors and fellow workers. Our election campaign is not a struggle for a power position--and yet it is a political struggle. It is a struggle for the confidence of the people, for their understanding and active support of the CPCZ's and the National Front's domestic and foreign policy.

It is a struggle which unites us in the fruitful efforts to work out election programs making it possible to meet many local requirements in harmony with the interests of the whole society. However, the preelection meetings, the selection of candidates and the elections do not mark the end of the working people's participation in management. Representative bodies are permanently under public control, purposefully develop authentic contacts with voters, must not disregard their criticism and suggestions and must strive to involve as many citizens as possible in actively solving individual problems. The election programs, once approved by the new national committees, will become kind of a "basic law" of their activity. The fulfillment of the election programs will depend on the abilities of deputies and the good will and selflessness of all citizens.

Democracy is an inseparable part of socialism. It is its basic prerequisite and a guarantee of its firmness and successful development. The shape of socialist democracy, its content and forms, however, are not set once and for all. They constantly develop and improve. We do not claim that this evolutionary process has ended. We do not succumb to the illusion that we have reached the pinnacle of perfection and that there is nothing to be improved in our political system. After all, at the 16th CPCZ Congress many serious thoughts were expressed on this subject. The deepening of the democratic nature of our society, the enhancement of the working people's participation in shaping and implementing our policy, the defense of the interests of society and individual citizens, the development of correct relations between rights and duties and the observance of socialist legality--all that must be included by representative bodies among their primary tasks.

We develop socialist democracy as rule by the people and with their direct participation. Our society not only solemnly proclaims civil rights but--by virtue of its overall set-up--safeguards their actual implementation. However, we make no secret of the fact that we also protect this order, that nobody may be exempt from the authority of valid laws.

For instance, when two Frenchmen have in their car instead of upholstery dozens of kilograms of antisocialist subversive material, a mimeograph, stencils and money in envelopes addressed to some Czechoslovak citizens, various actions against their prosecution are merely further evidence of some sort of a perverse understanding of the "free flow of ideas" in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act! Our people will not allow a few spurned would-be "dissidents," well paid for their cheap "heroism" with money of peculiar origin, to act in their name. Speaking simply, a few individuals have made the struggle for human rights a "business" from which they make handsome profits. However, I repeat, laws apply to everyone and whoever breaks them must reckon with all the consequences.

We regard the right to live in peace as the most sacred human right. That is why the 16th CPCZ Congress laid down the task to continue to actively defend and develop the results of the policy of detente. That is why we support Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's proposals at the 26th CPSU Congress, and march in one rank with the international communist and workers movement, and cooperate with all progressive and peace-loving forces. Comrade Brezhnev's proposals are a dignified response of the land of the soviets--a response that has greatly impressed mankind--to the aggravated international relations brought about by the most reactionary imperialist circles under the baton of the White House and Pentagon "hawks." They are to blame for the madly spinning arms carousel, which devours $500 billion annually, at a time when hundreds of millions of people live in inconceivable poverty, often even without the scantiest of shelter, with their children suffering from constant malnutrition. How many universal problems could be solved with the help of those astronomical sums, how significantly would the life of all nations improve if technical progress exploited for arms served peaceful purposes? It is unbelievable that there are politicians, generals and journalists figuring out cynically and in cold blood how many tens or hundreds of millions of people would die in a nuclear war, what material damage there would be and how the earth would be changed. It is no secret that even the mass destruction weapons already existing in the arms arsenals of various states would suffice to destroy all life on earth many times.

The wave of public resistance rising in many Western countries against this monstrous policy demonstrates that mankind is not willing to entrust its fate to the hands of unpredictable adventurers. The Soviet proposals are encountering an ever greater response because they are in harmony with mankind's longings. Our country will wage this struggle hand in hand with the Soviet Union and other allies, in one rank with all peace-loving and progressive forces. We believe in the victory of common sense and feel responsible for contributing to preserving our planet not only for the present but for all future generations. These noble efforts, based on firm alliance with the Soviet Union, are the basic program of further building an advanced socialist society in our country, a program which our people will support not only in the elections, but also through their deeds.

The polling stations will be opened in 2 weeks--Comrade Alois Indra said in conclusion. Young people will also enter them, together with their parents and older brothers and sisters. By casting their votes, they will thank the deputies for the work carried out so far for the benefit of the whole, for their personal dedication. They will express their confidence in the proposed candidates, entrust them with representing their interests and at the same time promise them active support in fulfilling the exacting tasks. After all, the present and future of the country, all our people's peaceful building life, and the young generation's happy tomorrow are at stake. The general elections will be a manifestation of the moral and political unity of all working people. They will be a vote for the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front, for the further development of socialism, for life in peace--they will be a vote for the successful development of our beautiful homeland, the CSSR.

Kapek in Prague

LD291040 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 May 81

[Excerpt] Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the party city committee in Prague, took part in the election meeting of the inhabitants of Prague District Eight, today where he is a candidate deputy to the Federal Assembly Chamber of Peoples.

In his speech in the production hall of the CKD Dukla enterprise in Karlin Comrade Kapek dealt particularly with the contribution of Prague's working people to the implementation of the statewide tasks of the development of our national economy. In the next part of his address he spoke about the new election program of the National Front in Prague, and said in this connection:

[Begin recording] We want Prague to change. Some people base their judgment of Prague solely on its state of cleanliness, or whether they have difficulties in getting to work from Decin, and on everything they dislike. Others might be more objective and consider how Prague looked yesterday and how it looks today. Our duty is to tell you how Prague will look tomorrow, and the day after tomorrow, on the future development of this beautiful city and what a great responsibility this represents for us.

Nobody who calls himself a man of culture, either in this country or abroad, even in the West, allows himself to attack anything with a historical past. Here we have a city of culture which has had an enormous significance in the world, not only because of its age, but also because of its culture. For example, take St Anne's monastery, or anything else which we have seen recently or will see in the future. And we can think of this significance in terms whereby it is not only in the past that something has been achieved, but the socialist society too ensures such wonderful prospects in the present day that an older person regrets that he will not be here when everything that is being secured now will be in operation.

Very few countries and states were able to do so much after World War II with such technological complexity and such social amenities as in the capital Prague, where for example, we have constructed Gottwald bridge. Admired today, in a few years it will be one of the smallest bridges. Today 40,000 cars cross it every day, while the Barrandov bridge which is being built will be of an area equivalent to that of all the bridges across the Moldau in Prague. Sixty thousand cars will cross it daily. And should we succeed in constructing the Strahov tunnel in a short time, 120,000 cars will cross it daily and we shall keep the city center around the castle as a beautiful historical town with pure air.

Very much has been done to change social conditions in Prague. We shall build 50,000 apartments in this 5-year plan. We are insisting that the construction world help us to deal with their failure at present to fulfill the plan, so we shall not have 5,000 apartments in a so-called reserve but will make them available to the inhabitants, and all housing estates will have a health center, a store, nurseries, playgroups, sport centers. Anybody who wants to see this, which will be in the program of the National Front for the coming period, will agree with the election program, with the policy of the CPCZ.

Today words, tomorrow actions! We shall speak for ourselves, according to our knowledge and abilities. As for action, we can carry them out only with your help. I would like to assure you that all of us candidate deputies, who are present, would like to see actions as a combination of our and your work, so we shall overcome difficulties and problems which exist, and enjoy the results, because they will be the results of our own work, our achievement, the future of us all, the future of our children, the future in the beautiful CSSR. [end recording]

HONECKER'S ACTIVITIES DURING JAPAN TRIP CONTINUE

Honorary Doctorate Awarded

LD281242 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0541 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Tokyo, 28 May (ADN)--Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, was awarded an honorary doctorate of Nihon University at a ceremony in the Hoo-No-A Hall of the New Otani Hotel in Tokyo on Thursday. Lively applause by the teaching staff and personalities of public life accompanied the laudatory speech by the rector, Professor Dr Masaru Suzuki, and the address by Erich Honecker, Dr. H. C.

"As chairman of the GDR State Council, you have led the GDR to its great prosperity by your outstanding leadership ability and balanced policy, and you are devoting yourself to promoting the well-being of the people and world peace," Professor Suzuki said. "For a long time you have also been striving toward scientific and cultural exchanges with Japan and you are promoting in a worthwhile manner the development of these exchanges. Since in all this you are working also toward the objectives of Nihon University, that is, to contribute to world peace and the well being of mankind, your merits are being highly recognized."

To the applause of those present the rector then presented the diploma of Doctor H. C. in law and the gown. After affixing his signature, Erich Honecker then gave the following address.

"I consider this high distinction as an expression above all of recognition for my country and the achievements of the people of the GDR," Erich Honecker said. "In both our countries science and culture have attained a high standard and are making a significant contribution to the dynamic development of the life of our people. The achievements of modern science have given mankind instruments with a profound impact. Their meaningful application makes it possible to throw wide open the gates into the future while their misuse most seriously threatens the existence of the peoples. This gives rise to a high social responsibility which politicians as well as scientists have to bear. This responsibility to peace objectively links them with each other and they should all live up to it by their decisive action in the interest of the people.

"The fact that in the world of today many eminent scientists, drawing on great humanitarian examples, are displaying awareness of such a responsibility justifies great hopes. If science and politics will act for peace everywhere then this will be of great importance for a happy life of the peoples," Erich Honecker said.

"We consider peace as the fundamental condition for the existence of present and future generations. Only in peace can science flourish for the good of man, can intellectual wealth and potential be used for the solution of problems stirring the peoples," he said. "To contribute actively to the application of the results of scientific research in the interest of man and social progress, that, I believe, is incorporated in the high responsibility of scientists."

"To what loftier aim can science be committed than to peace, understanding among the peoples and the welfare of all peoples. That is the objective endorsed by the scientists of the GDR. This also permeates our country's interest in the promotion and development of relations with Japan, Erich Honecker went on to say.

"I would like to mention traditional points of contact going far back into history. German scientists were among those who in the 17th and 18th centuries brought first findings about the life of the Japanese people, their customs and their habits to Europe.

"If we look at the present, relations between the GDR and Japan are particularly gratifying precisely in the sphere of science. We are very happy that many citizens of your country consider a study trip to our country as significant for their intellectual education. We welcome the interest which young people from your country are showing in studies in Berlin or Dresden. At the same time we are anxious to take increasing advantage of opportunities for studies in Japan by our citizens offered by various institutions of your country."

"Official relations between our two states were established 8 years ago in May 1973. Today it can be said that in a relatively short period it has been possible to arrive at good and fruitful, mutually advantageous cooperation in many spheres. These positive results are entirely in the spirit of shaping relations of peaceful coexistence," Erich Honecker continued.

"As you know, peace is in serious danger. Constant and persistent efforts to safeguard peace are needed to preserve mankind from a nuclear world war which would plunge it into the worst disaster. It is necessary to fight for peace. Questions of international dispute must not be dealt with by means of war but must be solved by peaceful means. It is above all necessary to halt the arms race and compliment political detente with military detente. In its foreign policy the GDR will also in the future strive to make a constructive contribution to this. Progress in international relations, improving the world situation, not confrontation but cooperation--those are the objectives for which we are passionately fighting."

"All in all it can be said that there are significant possibilities for the development of relations between our two states. We want and intend to use them," Erich Honecker said in conclusion.

Afterward the Pro-Vice Chancellor, thanked the Dr H. C., for "his most valuable address especially for his urgent words about the social responsibility of scientists which they bear for the well-being of mankind and the preservations of peace." He stated the conviction that as a result of the state visit Japan and the GDR will further deepen their close and friendly cooperation in science as well as their economic cooperation and together contribute to world peace.

Ministers Sign Trade Agreement

LD281108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0412 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Tokyo, 28 May (ADN)--The GDR and Japanese foreign ministers, Oskar Fischer and Sunao Sonoda, signed a long-term trade and shipping agreement in Tokyo on Thursday. The ceremony took place at the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

In a brief address, Minister Sonoda said that the document was a sound basis for the promotion and further intensification of friendly relations between Japan and the GDR and would serve the good of both peoples. Minister Fischer stressed that the agreement regulated cooperation between the two states in major spheres for their mutual interest and benefit, and created a good solid basis under international law.

The two ministers congratulated each other on the signing of the agreement which was incorporated in the expanding all round relations between the GDR and Japan.

Honecker Interviewed

DW291105 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1800 GMT 28 May 81

[Interview by NHK moderator Obama with Erich Honecker, SED general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, in his Tokyo residence; questions in Japanese, answers in German, sentence by sentence translation--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Your excellency, we are happy to have this opportunity. For 8 years we have had interstate relations between our two countries. You have come for the first time as the GDR head of state to our country to make an official visit. I would like to ask you first the aims or expectations you have with regard to this first state visit?

[Answer] I would like to state first with great satisfaction that relations between the GDR and Japan have been developing positively for quite some time. Both our states have different social systems, and it turns out that this must not at all be a hindrance for a good development of relations in all fields and for fruitful cooperation.

The GDR and Japan develop their relations according to the principles of peaceful coexistence, and the profit is obvious for both states and both people. The effect goes beyond bilateral relations, it serves the world political interest of safeguarding peace, this vital interest of man as a whole. What I have just said also fully applies to economic relations between the GDR and Japan where important increases have taken place. From 1967 to 1980, for example, trade between the GDR and Japan has quadrupled, and adherance to the principle of mutual advantage has paid off, last but not least in common steps on third markets. Japan will also in future have the GDR as an interesting, reliable and efficient partner. This is guaranteed by the further stable and dynamic development of GDR economy.

We have set ourselves the aim of increasing the GDR gross national product by 28 or 30 percent up to 1985. We want to step up industrial production also by 28 to 30 percent up to that time. In my meetings with leading representatives of Japan I have gained most optimistic impressions regarding the possibilities for the further development of relations in economic, scientific-technical, cultural and political fields. And in this context I would like to mention the conclusion of the trade and sea-shipping agreement which was signed here in Tokyo today. This is in keeping with our interest to enhance stable trade, economic, and transport relations. This agreement will be of extreme significance for the future organization [of relations].

So as you can see, we consider the economic cooperation of our two states a valuable, constructive element of mutual relations, and on the whole these relations have good prospects.

[Question] You have given the cue of economic relations now, the development of economic relations.

[Answer] Well, agreements on the attainment of balanced trade relations; to us the increase in our exports to Japan as well as cooperation on third markets are extremely important, of course. And during my visit here I have gained the impression that this intention exists on both sides.

[Question] Yesterday you talked with our Prime Minister Suzuki. Are you satisfied with the result of this dialogue?

[Answer] I may say that I am extremely satisfied with the result of this dialogue. Full agreement prevailed in the (?most) important questions of the present, the questions concerning the safeguarding of peace, the need for peacefully solving conflicts existing in the world, meaning through negotiations. There was agreement that the detente process must be continued under all circumstances in the interest of mankind and that in connection therewith, options of arms control and disarmament should be created. Thus I must say that we agreed in the essential questions. Of course there are also questions requiring a longer dialogue.

[Question] We have learned, Mr Chairman, that you have shown keen interest in Japanese industrial robot technology. Are you interested in this technology also in context with rationalization projects in your country?

[Answer] Yes, quite definitely. This is the essential point. It is generally known that at our 10th party congress we decided to push rationalization with even greater determination since the main growth in our national income results from the increase in labor productivity. We have set for ourselves the task of introducing between 40,000 and 45,000 robots in our national economy by 1985. But they must be produced first, of course.

[Question] Do you desire for this purpose scientific-technical cooperation on the part of Japanese industry?

[Answer] We are interested in such a cooperation, and our experts already are working on the matter.

[Question] Let us now proceed to the international situation at large. What do you think about the prospects of detente between the Soviet Union and the United States?

[Answer] Well, wishes are hard to be made congruent with reality. We, at any rate, advocate the view that the dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States, which after all has been unilaterally severed by the United States in connection with the ratification of the SALT II treaty, be resumed and continued. for an agreement on arms limitation and disarmament between the Soviet Union and the United States no doubt would have a favorable effect on the detente process in the world. This would enable the other peoples to devote more funds for social aspects of life.

[Question] I believe that I as a Japanese would approve without any reservation the line which you have just phrased. Therefore, your excellency, I would like to ask you: how do you assess the [word indistinct] with the Reagan administration in the United States? Will his appearance now exert a favorable influence on the development in the desired direction or will his attitude somewhat aggravate the whole thing?

[Answer] That is beyond me, you should ask Mr Reagan personally. [laugh] The world may hope for it, it would be also good for the American people.

[Question] The situation in Poland interests many Japanese here in our country. What perspective do you consider as most realistic with regard to the development of the situation in Poland?

[Answer] I believe that Poland was, is and will remain socialist, as the leading representatives of the People's Republic of Poland said at our Moscow conference in December 1980.

[Question] Mr Mitterrand has become president of the Republic of France. Do you expect this change to entail an alteration of the political situation in Western Europe, or do you think that the situation will not change basically?

[Answer] France holds an important position in the world and naturally also in Europe. In my congratulatory telegram to the president of the French Republic, Mr Francois Mitterrand, I have expressed my best wishes for successful activities to the benefit of the French people and to the benefit of peace. France and the GDR have good relations. These are mutually advantageous relations based on the principle of equal rights. One can rightly say that they are a stabilizing factor of European life.

[Question] The last question, doctor: How will relations between the GDR and the Soviet Union develop in future?

[Answer] Relations between the GDR and the USSR are very close. In the fields of politics, economics and culture we have developed fruitful forms of cooperation. There are also manifold relations between the people, the citizens of the Soviet Union and of the GDR. It is a historically grown firm alliance of two socialist countries, an alliance of fundamental significance for the present and the future of our people. The main point of our foreign political efforts is safeguarding peace. Experience shows that socialism can develop only in peace. We fully support therefore peaceful suggestions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and we believe that they will facilitate a productive and cordial dialogue between the East and the West, between the USSR, the United States, concrete steps to halt the arms race, to promote arms limitation and disarmament as well as political and military detente. In addition they are aimed at the containment of hotbeds of conflicts in various parts of the world. The GDR tries with its activities to contribute to the implementation of these suggestions.

In other words: We are absolutely for a continuation of the detente process, including the completion of political detente through military detente. I think that this is in the interest of the people in the whole world.

[Question] One more really last question: In the East European community of states the GDR is outstanding with regard to its economy?

[Answer] Naturally, I cannot asses here the national economic development of the various states, but it cannot be ignored that the GDR, because of its most close cooperation with the USSR and the modern systems of economic management, has achieved very dynamic and stable economic development.

This is also connected with the development of our education system. The situation in our country is such that all children (?today) have an opportunity to attend secondary schools. Since 1949 alone we in the GDR have trained 1,400,000 college and technical school cadres who are now working in the economy and in other fields of social life in the GDR. And our people are imbued with pride that they have succeeded, thanks to their diligent work, to advance into the circle of the 10 leading industrial nations of the world within 3 decades. And what is essential for this development, of course, is the close interlocking of the GDR national economy with the USSR national economy, as well as with other states of CEMA. All of us together have posed for ourselves the task of balancing the economic level gradually. On a higher level, of course.

[Question] Thank you very much for this interview, and may the rest of your stay in our country be a very pleasant one.

Emperor, Premier Pay Visit

LD291208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0811 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Tokyo, 29 May (ADN)--Japanese Emperor Hirohito and Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki paid a farewell visit to chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker at his Tokyo residence, the Akasaka Palace, this morning.

The Emperor said that Erich Honecker's visit to Japan was an important contribution to the further development and deepening of friendship between the two countries. He also praised Erich Honecker's efforts and those of the people of the GDR to safeguard world peace.

Taking up this theme, Erich Honecker said that they both belong to a generation which had experienced two world wars. The emperor agreed when he stressed that everything must be done to avert new and even greater disaster from mankind.

Erich Honecker thanked Emperor Hirohito for the cordial reception and stressed the positive results of his meetings with leading Japanese representatives. He said that in all the talks with them, with deputies of the ruling party and the opposition parties in the upper and lower house of the Japanese Parliament the common interest in the preservation of peace and the further development of bilateral relations in the political, economic, scientific and technical and cultural sphere had become clear.

Earlier, Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki had also visited the chairman of the GDR Council of State. In their final talk the two statesmen expressed their deep satisfaction at the fruitful and very frank talks, which they regarded as an important contribution both to the development of bilateral relations and to the promotion of world peace. Erich Honecker and Zenko Suzuki agreed that the friendly relations between the GDR and Japan are on a firm basis.

They both expressed the conviction that the results of the visit, including the trade and shipping agreement, will contribute to the expansion and deepening of the diverse relations between the two states.

The emperor and the prime minister wished Erich Honecker and the members of his official party a pleasant stay during their tour of the country and asked him to convey their cordial greetings to the people of the GDR.

As Erich Honecker left his residence following the farewell visits by the emperor and the prime minister, the staff of the Akasaka Palace lined the path and bade him a cordial farewell. The chairman of the GDR Council of State and his party then left from Tokyo's main railway station with the Shinkansen Express for Osaka, the first stop on the tour of Japan.

Honecker Visits Kyoto, Osaka

LD310816 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Today's program in Honecker's visit to Japan was brought to a close in Osaka with a reception by the Nippon Steel Corporation in honor of the state visitor from the GDR. During yesterday's visit by the chairman of the State Council to the concern, the directors of the largest steel firm in the world expressed the wish to expand trade relations with the GDR. During the day Erich Honecker and his entourage visited the old imperial city of Kyoto, barely an hour from Osaka. The spacious former Japanese capital was built between the 8th and 12th centuries. The GDR representatives acquainted themselves with the traditional work of the silk dyers and potters in manufacturing businesses.

Honecker Address at Nagasaki

LD311134 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0651 GMT 31 May 81

[Excerpts] Nagasaki, 31 May (ADN)--The bronze statue on a massive stone base in peace park in Nagasaki, which personifies willpower and strength, warns: Never Again an Atomic Inferno.

Before this monument in the symbolic "arena of peace" of the large park, Erich Honecker and his entourage paid tribute this morning to the Japanese victims of the 1945 atom bomb. For them and all those who, years after the devastation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by American atom bombs, died from the effects of radiation, Erich Honecker laid a wreath at the foot of the memorial. The ribbon bears the inscription: "In honored memory--chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker."

The guests bowed their heads for a minute's silence. Also present at the ceremony with Erich Honecker and his entourage were the acting governor of the prefecture, Isamu Takada, the mayor of Nagasaki, Hitoshi Motashima, the chairman of the city parliament, Tomi Miyazaki, and other representatives of Nagasaki prefecture and City Council.

Erich Honecker's speech was received with great approval. He said: "We have come to Nagasaki to pay our respects in the peace park of this sorely-tried city full of reverance and in quiet rememberance of the victims of the atom bomb. In their honor we unveil the stela donated by the GDR Peace Council which bears the symbolic name 'International Friendship.' As a gift by the GDR to the City of Nagasaki, it is intended as a permanent symbol of our state's desire for peace.

"Nagasaki, the name of your city, is, like the name Hiroshima, an eternal warning on earth. It is addressed to all men of goodwill, not to flag in their efforts for the preservation of mankind's greatest possession--peace and life.

"The fate of both cities is at the same time an urgent appeal to work for a world without nuclear weapons. In our time these warnings are more topical than ever. Weapons of mass destruction exist today which, if they were used, would cause destruction many times in excess of the destruction and unspeakable suffering of World War II.

"A German state of peace, which has drawn on the lessons of history the GDR supports all initiatives and is taking its steps aimed at halting the arms race and advancing arms limitation and disarmament. Our ideal is the liberation of mankind from the scourge of war and lasting peace for all peoples. For this the GDR will employ all its strength at all times. It holds out its hand for sincere cooperation with all those who think and act the same way. May Nagasaki and its citizens always live in peace; may the city thrive and flourish."

Mayor Motoshima thanked the GDR for the much appreciated gift to Nagasaki, expressing the certainty that the bonds of friendship between the two countries would deepen further. He said:

It is a great honor for all of us today, in the presence of the chairman of the GDR Council of State, Herr Dr Erich Honecker, to be able to unveil the stela "International Friendship," which the GDR has presented to our city, Nagasaki. The situation today is not very encouraging. Developments proceeded from the atom bomb to the hydrogen bomb, and nuclear tests have been carried out everywhere.

The nuclear threat is still very real in the world. Our city and its citizens consider it their duty to pass on their experience to succeeding generations and to proclaim to the peoples everywhere what a nuclear war means.

Your country is one of the first countries to support our plan. It has presented us with the stela "International Friendship." We see in this the readiness and the determination of your republic to contribute to the preservation and consolidation of world peace.

Speech at Nagasaki Luncheon

LD311703 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1406 GMT 31 May 81

[Excerpts] Nagasaki, 31 May (ADN correspondent)--Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker described today the talks with Japanese leaders as extremely fruitful. He said they lend the development and deepening of relations between the GDR and Japan fresh impulses also benefit the interests of peace and international detente.

Erich Honecker said this in a toast during a luncheon in Nagasaki given in his honor by acting governor of the prefecture Isamu Takada, Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima, and President of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce Shozho Koyoshima.

He said that the agreements signed during his visit with leading Japanese politicians on the extension of relations consolidate the basis of cooperation. They offer broad prospects for its further development in all spheres, Erich Honecker said. He said he felt the need to express very cordial thanks to his hosts and all those who contributed to the success of the state visit.

In his toast Isamu Takada stressed that it is widely-known in the world that in the GDR's domestic and foreign policy Erich Honecker does his utmost and makes a great contribution to the progress and well-being of his country. In conclusion he wished the GDR head of state a happy journey home.

In his toast Erich Honecker expressed thanks for the cordial reception and his great appreciation for the impressive work of reconstruction performed by the people of Nagasaki, which has caused the city to rise again and to flourish after the atomic catastrophe. "May this sorely-tried city and its citizens always have peace," he said. "That is our sincere wish."

Nagasaki, he said, was the city in which German scientists had first trodden on Japanese soil, such as the well-known doctor and biologist Philipp Franz von Siebold. He is extremely pleased, he stressed, that with the stela of international friendship in the Nagasaki Park of Peace he has been able to present a symbol of the will for peace of the people and an example of GDR art. "This memorial is intended always to proclaim that the GDR works indefatigably for and contributes to the averting of the horrors of new wars from the peoples."

He and his entourage are taking home unforgettable impressions of the country's beauty and of the Japanese people's will for peace. He is returning home deeply satisfied with the results of his visit, he stressed.

"We will never forget the hours that we spent in your beautiful city," Erich Honecker continued. "We will never forget that here the second atom bomb had its terrible effects and that there are still victims of it today. We believe that this city is a warning so that nuclear weapons may be abolished."

In this connection Erich Honecker pointed to the fact that on 14 June elections to the GDR People's Chamber are being held at which, he said, the people of the GDR with their votes for the candidates of the national front will make an overwhelming commitment to the preservation and consolidation of peace.

Nagasaki Mayor Motoshima proposed to Erich Honecker that a joint exhibition with Hiroshima on the sorely tried Japanese cities be arranged in the GDR. Erich Honecker said that he will assume patronage of the exhibition.

The chairman of the Council of State and his entourage then went to Arita.

Visits to Arita

LD311309 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0816 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Arita, 31 May (ADN)--The Japanese porcelain manufacturing city of Arita, which Erich Honecker visited this afternoon, has made the chairman of the GDR State Council an honorary citizen at a ceremony. Erich Honecker was cordially welcomed on arrival by the governor of the prefecture and the mayor and by the people of Arita.

Referring to the partnership that has existed between the cities of Arita and Meissen since 1979, the governor of Saga Profecture, Kumao Katsuki, said that he was sure that the state visit would give a further boost to relations between Japan and the GDR, relations which are based on many years of friendship.

In his speech of thanks after being made an honorary citizen of the city, Erich Honecker pointed to the 300-year relationship between Arita and Meissen and described the honor as an appreciation for the efforts and achievements of the GDR and its citizens. Touching on the practical, fruitful exchange of views that had taken place during the past few days, the chairman of the Council of State said that steps had been discussed for further expanding the good and dynamic relations between the two countries.

After the ceremony, Erich Honecker signed the city's visitors book.

Joint Communique Issued

LD311104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0929 GMT 31 May 81

[Text of joint communique issued 31 May at the conclusion of a state visit to Japan by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State]

[Text] Tokyo, 31 May (ADN)--1. At the invitation of the Japanese Government, the chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, paid a state visit to Japan 26-31 May.

2. The chairman of the Council of State paid a visit to his majesty, the emperor of Japan, on 27 May.

3. On 27 May the chairman of the Council of State held official talks with the Japanese prime minister, Zenko Suzuki. Present at the talks were, for the German Democratic Republic:

Dr Guenter Mittag--member of the Council of State, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee;
Oskar Fischer--minister for foreign affairs;
Dr Gerhard Beil--member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary and first deputy minister for foreign trade;
Frank-Joachim Herrmann--state secretary, head of chancery staff of the chairman of the Council of State;
Horst Brie--ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary;

For Japan:

Kiichi Miyazawa--minister of state, chief cabinet secretary;
Junji Yamada--ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary;
Toshiaki Muto--director of the Department for European and Oceanic Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

4. During their talks the chairman of the Council of State and the prime minister expressed satisfaction that since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1973, relations between the GDR and Japan, notwithstanding their different social systems and the geographical distance between them, had steadily developed in various spheres. They noted that there were further possibilities for the expansion and manifold extension of cooperation, especially in the economic and scientific-technical field and including industrial cooperation and various forms of cooperation in third markets.

In this connection they welcomed the signing during the visit by the chairman of the Council of State of the trade and shipping agreement by the foreign ministers of the two states and assessed it as a long-term legal basis for the further development of economic relations between the two countries.

The chairman of the Council of State and the prime minister noted with satisfaction that the cultural exchange between the two countries was developing. They expressed the opinion that this exchange, which deepened mutual understanding between the two states, should be further encouraged.

5. The chairman of the Council of State and the prime minister also had an open and useful exchange of views on international questions of common interest.

6. The chairman of the Council of State and the prime minister noted that their talks had made an important contribution to the development of the friendly relations existing between their two states. They expressed their satisfaction at the results of the visit to Japan by the chairman of the Council of State.

7. During their stay in Japan the chairman of the Council of State and his entourage visited the cities of Osaka, Kyoto, Nagasaki and Arita.

8. The chairman of the Council of State also had talks with leading Japanese business representatives.

9. The chairman of the Council of State expressed thanks for the friendly reception accorded to him by the government and the people of Japan and for the consideration and hospitality shown to him during his stay.

10. The chairman of the Council of State invited the Japanese prime minister to pay an official visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The date of the visit is to be agreed through diplomatic channels.

Tokyo, 31 May 1981.

Departure From Japan

LD310943 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0923 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Nagasaki, 31 May (ADN)--The chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, ended his 6-day state visit to Japan today and left for home by air. The Interflug special flight left Nagasaki airport, where Erich Honecker and his party were given a cordial sendoff by representative of the prefecture and the city, at 1745 (local time).

Stopover in USSR

LD010740 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0100 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jun (ADN)--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, who paid a state visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Government, returned to Berlin in the early hours of this morning. Erich Honecker and his entourage were cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport by members of the party and state leadership. Ichiro Otaka, Japanese charge d'affaires was present, among others.

On his return flight from Japan, the Council of State chairman made a stopover in the Soviet city of Khabarovsk. He was welcomed at the airport by Aleksey Chernyy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Khabarovskiy Kray Committee, and other officials. Also present was the GDR ambassador to the USSR, Egon Winkelmann.

Statement Upon Return

LD011022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0129 GMT 1 Jun 81

["Erich Honecker's Press Statement on the Results of His State Visit to Japan"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 31 May (ADN)--After the return from his state visit to Japan, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, handed to the press a statement on the results of this trip. In it he stated:

I note with great satisfaction that my state visit to Japan has been a success. Its results will help to develop further the good relations which are marked by the policy of peaceful coexistence between the GDR and this important country, and the mutually beneficial cooperation in the long term and at a higher level. At a time when the international situation has deteriorated noticeably due to the course of confrontation pursued by certain forces of imperialism,at a time when so much is at stake for the peoples' life in peace, this seems to me to be of special importance.

During my meetings with Emperor Hirohito, Prime Minister Suzuki, personages from the upper and lower house as well as other leading representatives from political life, industry, science and culture, it was these questions especially which were of central interest. In talks with personages from the upper and lower house it became clear--and this fills us with satisfaction--that all groups welcomed the state visit. They showed that the development of relations between Japan and the GDR is a stabilizing factor in the world.

I had the opportunity to explain the constructive contents of the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the resolutions of the 10th SED party congress which aim at arms limitation, disarmament and the continuation of detente. The exchange of views showed agreement that there is no more urgent task for mankind today than to avert the danger of the catastrophe of a nuclear war and to safeguard peace.

As is known, the city of Nagasaki, which was destroyed by an American nuclear bomb, was the last stage of my visit to Japan. This city has been brought back to life in a most impressive manner. Nagasaki and Hiroshima are a warning to the world. Their fate must never again be repeated.

During our talks, we were able to proceed from a good record of development of bilateral relations between the GDR and Japan. This applies to politics and industry, science and culture, and is mutually advantageous. Leading representatives of Japanese industry, such as Dr Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan, all confirmed this positive fact.

The further development of relations between the GDR and Japan can thus be built on solid foundations. During the state visit, closer, long-term cooperation with Japanese industry was agreed. The agreements concluded have exceeded expectations. Thus, state secretary Dr Gerhard Beil and director generals of GDR combines, present in Japan, concluded important agreements on mutual trade amounting to thousands of millions.

In this way, a start was made with the realization of the trade and shipping agreement, which was signed by the foreign ministers of the two countries, Oskar Fischer and Sunao Sondoa. The terms of this agreement, including the granting of most-favored-nation status, open up great prospects for mutual trade relations. Other agreements in the chemical plant and microelectronic sectors are envisaged.

I found confirmation of the fact that the cultural achievements of our country are well-known and highly appreciated in Japan. The current GDR cultural days also testify to this. Members of the Berlin State Opera, with whom I spoke in Tokyo, were deeply impressed by the cordial reception given to our artists. Performances of the works of Bach, Beethoven, Handel, or contemporary composers--all of them convey a wide-ranging picture of the actual, cultural life in our socialist state.

The state visit to Japan and its results also show how important it is to our foreign policy of peace and international cooperation for the GDR development to be stable and dynamic. We shall continue to advance on this proven path.

The resolutions of the 10th party congress, the unity of economic and social policy, our consistent course of peace, set the targets which we are realizing together. I am convinced that the citizens of the GDR, by giving their votes to the candidates of the national front of the German Democratic Republic on 14 June of this year, will endorse the continuation of our policy which is directed at the wellbeing of the people.

HONECKER CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF ZIAUR RAHMAN

LD302250 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1942 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 30 May (ADN)--General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker has expressed to acting president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Abdus Sattar, his heartfelt condolences on the tragic death of President Ziaur Rahman.

DAILIES SCORE POLISH DEVELOPMENTS, PROVOCATIONS

'Defilement' of Soviet Memorial

AU291753 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 May 81 p 2

["V.P." article: "Provocations by Antisocialist Forces Intensify Tension in Poland"]

[Text] The news about the defilement of the Soviet memorial in Przemysl has aroused anger and indignation. Throughout Europe, Soviet soldiers' graves and heroes' memorials with the five-pronged star are for every decent person symbols of the blood sacrificed by the Soviet Union for the liberation of our continent. The criminal act in Przemysl shows that, taking advantage of the weakening of public order, even the most sinister reaction is signaling that it still exists in Poland.

According to reports from Warsaw, thus far only the local organization of Solidarity has suggested an "investigation," and neither the local organization nor the Solidarity center have condemned the act. At the same time, as we find out from the Tuesday issue of the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, the official journal of Solidarity is leveling accusations against the Soviet troops stationed in Poland, and news agency reports on Wednesday tell of statements by local Solidarity spokesmen that continue this attempt to influence public opinion.

It is characteristic of the situation that Solidarity continues to press for the release of those in support of whom the Independent Students' Association staged provocative demonstrations on Monday, making it appear as though they were imprisoned for their political views. As we have reported in our paper, Leszek Moczulski and his three associates--this has been verified by the material of a preliminary investigation--"established an organization financed by centers abroad in September 1979 to overthrow by force the Polish constitutional order and break up the system of alliance between Poland and the socialist countries." The indictment proves, through material proof, that these persons delivered for money secret information about Poland's position. In addition, the students make their voices heard in the matter of the Kowalczyk brothers. They were sentenced--to 25 years' imprisonment each--in 1971 for a devastating explosion at the Opole teachers' high school. These are the people whose release is being demanded.

Thus, the Polish statements do not exaggerate when they say that there is a greater need than ever before for all responsible-minded forces to rally against the threatening danger.

Responsibility for Situation

AU011454 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 29 May 81 p 2

["I.D." article: "Who Gets the Bill?"]

[Text] The above title is a justified question now, when a committee of experts appointed and called upon by the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic has made its report on the country's economic position and prerequisites for economic consolidation. The PZPR leadership has disclosed with a frankness verging on self-torment the mistakes that have been made in economic policy and other areas and not even increasing hostile pressure could deter it from condemning those responsible for the mistakes that have been committed and the irregularities that have been revealed. At the negotiations initiated last summer and since then, the party and the government have satisfied every just request and demand and manifested their willingness to engage in negotiations and proven their readiness to come to terms on innumerable occasions. Thus, sound judgment prompts one to say that the bill devolving on the party was settled last summer.

Of course, the old economic policy had inflicted damages on Poland but on the credit and debit side those damages did not register in the same way as those that have come about since then. As a consequence of bad economic policy through investing billions, insufficiently utilized or unutilizable--but, nevertheless, existing--production capacities had been created, agriculture had been neglected, the standard of living had not risen to an adequate extent and the supply of consumer goods had not been expanded to a desirable degree.

However, the damages that have come about since then--for which responsibility must be assumed by those who, not considering and disregarding economic consequences, have fomented and organized strikes and made constantly new economic demands--while production ceased, the shortage of goods became more unbearable than ever before and purchasing power reached unprecedented dimensions--all of which contributed to further aggravation of the political situation, which was tense and explosive in any case--those damages are of a different nature. Therefore, they are answerable for the bill.

Parallel with all that, we have been witnessing political and physical attacks against the state power and its institutions. Influencing public opinion against the police, provocations crippling the activity of police organs and acts to disorganize, in an evidently planned and organized manner, the activity of state power. As is known, the gathering by the name of Rural Solidarity, consisting of private landowners, has challenged producer cooperatives and state farms at a time when the state has already held out the prospect of more intensively supporting private farms. There are forces casting doubt on the right and duty of the Polish People's Republic to punish terror acts and antistate activity that endanger the socialist order, pursuant to its constitution and law. We are witnessing the fact that certain forces are bent on interrupting the continuity of Polish social progression and reinstating the Poland of the colonels.

A few days ago, a new page was opened in the scenario of counterrevolutionary plans. What began it was a provocation of Soviet troops stationed in Poland as units of the Warsaw Pact--on the basis of an agreement concluded between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic--glaringly underhand accusations, ill-willed lying about the behavior of members of these troops and defilement of heroes memorials to Soviet soldiers killed in action who liberated the country in comradeship-in-arms with Polish progressive forces.

Irrespective of what the organizers of last summer's strikes have said about themselves and irrespective of the possibly sincere promises that the strikes are not directed against the social order and international status of the Polish People's Republic, and in spite of all allegations that the organization calling itself Solidarity does not intend to engage in politics--each strike, each political demand and each antistate act, including anti-Soviet acts--which are being openly committed now--and various demonstrations for the release of antistate criminals and terrorists, occur, locally or nationally, with the name and in the name of Solidarity. The fact can no longer be concealed from the world: It is intended to plunge Poland into counterrevolution and it is intended to change its social order and international status.

Our opinion is affirmed by our experiences of quarter of a century ago, which have not been and can never be forgotten.

OFFICIAL VISIT OF STROUGAL,CSSR DELEGATION

Officials Present

LD011216 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 1 June (MTI)--Lubomir Strougal, head of the Federal Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Monday arrived on a friendly visit in Hungary at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Strougal's entourage comprises Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Alois Hloch, deputy minister of foreign trade; Dusan Spacil, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Karol Ujhazy, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Present to meet the guests at Ferihegy Airport were Gyorgy Lazar, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Under Secretary of State Zsolt Bajnok, president of the information office of the Council of Ministers.

Topics of Discussion

LD011036 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Federal Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, arrived in our country this morning for a friendly visit.

The 2-day talks which begin today are part of the regular meetings between the heads of government. However, the discussions are given weight because worsening international economic circumstances make political and economic cooperation between the two socialist countries increasingly important.

Besides economic relations, mention must be made of the fact that the 540,000 Hungarians living in Czechoslovakia and the far fewer people belonging to the Slovak nationality who live in our country also play a decisive role in the cultivation of friendly relations. The present talks will concern not only the strengthening of economic cooperation, but making the nationalities a stronger link than hitherto between Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and his entourage were received by Premier Gyorgy Lazar and Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

MARJAI RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD301911 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Budapest, 30 May (MTI)—Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Saturday returned to Budapest from Moscow at the end of his official visit paid at the invitation of the Soviet Government. The vice-premier, who conferred about questions related to the two countries' economic cooperation and activities inside the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, was seen off at the airport by Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

KADAR, LAZAR MEET WITH NEW ENVOY TO SFRY

LD011930 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 1 Jun (MTI)—Before his departure for his new post the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Dr. Pal Simon, has been received by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Janos Kadar, [words indistinct] the Presidential Council, Pal Losonczi, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Lazar, and the speaker of parliament Antal Apro. Ambassador Simon has left Budapest for Belgrade.

MSZMP DELEGATION ATTENDS KAMPUCHEAN PARTY CONGRESS

For reportage on the participation of the MSZMP delegation, led by Imre Somogyi, secretary of the party Central Committee Control Committee, in the Fourth Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Congress, see the Kampuchea section of the 26 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH CUBA SIGNED

AU291306 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 May 81 p 5

[Report attributed to unnamed Havana correspondent: "Cultural Agreement With Cuba"]

[Text] Jeno Jakus, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in Havana, and Rene Anillo, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, signed a 5-year cultural, educational and scientific cooperation agreement between the two countries in Havana at the end of the week.

SPANISH CP DELEGATION'S 18-23 MAY VISIT REPORTED

AU291258 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 May 81 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Spanish Party Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a Spanish Communist Party [PCE] delegation led by PCE Central Committee member Emilio Ramon Rodriguez visited our country 18-23 May. Mihaly Kornidesz, member and head of a department of the Central Committee, had talks with the delegation, which studied city planning and health care in Budapest and Bacs-Kishun County. The delegation was received by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY DELEGATION'S VISIT REPORTED

AU291305 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 May 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Visit by a Delegation of the Congolese Labor Party in our Country"]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the Congolese Labor Party led by Jean-Louis Taty, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party and head of the party's Ideological and Educational Departments, paid a visit to our country from 18 to 25 May.

The delegation was received by Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Janos Berecz, head of the MSZMP Central Committee's International Affairs Department; and Imre Gyori, head of the MSZMP Central Committee's Agitation and Propaganda Department--members of the Central Committee--who had talks with the delegation. The delegation visited the Central Committee's Party and Mass Organizations Department, the MSZMP political academy, Salgotarjan and the Zanka Pioneer town.

The delegation studied MSZMP activity in the area of agitation and propaganda work, substantive and organizational aspects and tasks of the party educational system and the system of political training and extended training of cadres.

At talks held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of concord, the two parties' representatives informed each other about their countries' position and their parties' activity and successive tasks. They exchanged views on topical aspects of international life, including, primarily, the activity of forces that endanger the policy of detente and issues that concern the African Continent.

The two parties' representatives reaffirmed their intention further to strengthen relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of the Congo, to which they intend to contribute by further deepening friendly cooperation between the two parties.

The Congolese party delegation departed our country on Monday. The guests were seen off by Sandor Boros, deputy head of the Central Committee's Agitation and Propaganda Department, at Ferihegy Airport.

KATOWICE PARTY FORUM INITIATES INTERNAL PZPR DEBATE

'Declaration of Katowice Forum'

AU010828 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 28 May 81 p 2

["Declaration by the Katowice Party Forum"--PAP headline]

[Text] PAP--Our party's political disarmament has been in progress for many years. That was one of the fundamental causes of the fact that as of August 1980, the party proved to be unable to wage a resolute and consistent struggle against all the phenomena and trends alien and hostile to socialism.

Under the pressure of alien ideological influences sponsored in the past and at present by rightwing opportunism and bourgeois liberalism in the ranks of the party itself, the entire party and its individual members have lost the ideopolitical and programmatic compass for the struggle for socialism. Under these conditions the adversaries of socialism have made use of the basic mistakes, indecision and inconsistency of the present party leadership and won extensive ideopolitical influence among the working people and party members.

The effectiveness of the struggle against rightwing opportunism and the adversaries of socialism depends primarily on changing the situation in the party itself, and first of all on the development of the ideopolitical life in its ranks, on the theoretical training of its members in Marxism-Leninism, and on the ability to apply those principles in political practice by all echelons and party organizations, starting with the Central Committee.

The full settlement of accounts with those guilty of deviation from the ideological, moral and ethical principles of communism and guilty of distortions and deformations is a necessary condition for the consolidation of the party. That is necessary to develop internal party democracy, to consolidate democratic centralism and to return to the Leninist principles of the party's organizational life. While fully supporting the rightful protests of the workers class against breaking the principles of building socialism, we resolutely oppose the manipulations and the use of a part of society for purposes contradictory to socialism.

Since the situation presented above has also broadly emerged in the activity of the voivodship party organization and its echelons, and since that organization is not an independent and isolated enclave in the country, we set up herewith [powolujemy] the Katowice Party Forum, acting in close association with the PZPR Voivodship Committee and participating in its work.

The Katowice Party Forum will be guided in its activity by the following goals:

1. To gather within the forum a large number of communists.

2. To begin a systematic discussion of basic problems concerning the struggle for socialism under the present conditions in Poland on the basis of the methodological principles and theoretical achievements of Marxism-Leninism as well as of the historical experiences of the communist movement.

3. To prepare, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, papers on topical problems concerning life in the country and in the party for the use of the central and voivodship committees and of the broad circle of party aktivs.

4. To participate effectively in the ideopolitical activity of the voivodship party organization as a whole.

5. To prepare meetings with representatives of party and administrative echelons to discuss pressing problems concerning life in the country and the voivodship.

6. To analyze from positions of Marxism-Leninism the programmatic assumptions for the ninth extraordinary party congress and the draft statutes.

7. To publish a regular [staly] bulletin with information on the forum's activity.

8. To form a permanent Marxist-Leninist seminar dedicated to "the topical problems of the struggle for socialism in Poland."

The time before the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress is growing short. If we intend to defend at the congress our party's proper features and to oppose the class-alien trends and tendencies, energetic action is essential.

There are still conditions and possibilities for gradually preparing the party's ideopolitical offensive. Only that may make it possible to take the initiative in the ideological and political struggle which is in progress against the enemies of socialism.

[Signed] The Katowice Party Forum under the voivodship PZPR committee.

Katowice, 15 May 1981

Resolutions

I. Concerning Party Affairs

Tendencies toward division and elimination undermining the Marxist-Leninist essence of the party and weakening its ability to defend the socialist system, have recently been emerging within the party with particular vigor. They have also been manifested in a growing wave of revisionism and rightwing opportunism, in the ideological disarmament of the party, in the attacks on its theoretical bases, as well as in the intensifying factional activity. Bourgeois liberal, Trotskyist-Zionist views, nationalism, agrarianism, clericalism, class solidarism and anti-Soviet views and moods, particularly cultivated by the right-wing, have been increasingly spreading in the party day after day.

The threat of a revisionist coup d'etat [pucz] in the party has been growing hand in hand with the passive and, in effect, acquiescing, posture of the PZPR leadership. Some members of the Central Committee and the Congress Commission have even been inspirers and protectors for revisionists and party-splitting forces. That has been evident from their statements, from the antiparty line assumed by the party press, and from the great freedom enjoyed party members associated with the "Experience and Future" discussion group [DIP].

Since the party leadership has failed to assume a clear position on the basic questions of public life and since rightwing forces in the party, allied with antisocialist elements in Solidarity, have exerted pressure, the process of disintegration in the activity of individual party echelons is progressing. As a result, they are losing control over the political situation in the party and even more so in society. There are many facts indicating that the state administration is acting independently from the party.

The 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum had the character of a compromise with rightwing and revisionist forces playing a decisive role in preparing the ninth extraordinary congress. No resistance was offered to the use of the so-called horizontal agreements in order to wage a factional struggle which is contradictory to the binding statutes, and to exert pressure on the party leadership.

We consider that the planned second forum of horizontal structures will be a "dress rehearsal" before the congress and that the decisions adopted at the forum will merely be presented to the ninth congress for their formal endorsement.

Since social phenomena and processes and the essence of contradictions emerging in them have not been evaluated on the class basis, the attention of the entire party has been purposefully focused on the settlement of accounts.

We believe it is necessary to settle accounts in the case of real abuses and in the case of some prominent figures who used their positions to derive material advantages. However, this action must not turn into a coordinated attack against party members, aktivs and the party apparatus. The phenomenon of the progressive elimination of workers from party authorities is particularly disturbing. Party control commissions must at the same time wage an irreconcilable struggle against people who undermine the ideological, programmatic and organizational principles of the party.

The party must not act without having outlined clear-cut long-term tasks. Meanwhile, the programmatic assumptions for the precongress discussion have been aimed at the temporizing [dorazne] settlement of the crisis-like phenomena. As a result of both the late publication of the assumptions and of their character, they are not being discussed at all conferences.

In view of those circumstances, it is questionable whether the congress will really be able to restore to the party its Marxist-Leninist nature, unity in its ranks and the ability to lead the workers class in the process of socialist construction.

The failure to settle the struggle against all opportunists in the party and in the rightwing of society may result in the very near future in the complete loss by the PZPR of the leading role and in the loss of all achievements of socialism in Poland.

We resolutely protest against the impunity and freedom enjoyed by revisionists and factionists in splitting the party.

We call on communists in the Central Committee and the Politburo unequivocally to identify themselves ideologically and politically so that a front may emerge in the party to fight the threat that endangers it.

II. Concerning the Practice of Blurring the True Features and Essence of the Counterrevolution

The decisions of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum stated the fact of growing counterrevolutionary elements in our country. Meanwhile, the rightwing and opportunity views spreading in the party have made it impossible to reveal the essence of the counterrevolution and the variety of the forms of its development. The mass media are spreading wrong ideas about the counterrevolution. They are suggesting that counterrevolution is only and exclusively an armed struggle against people's rule, that it necessarily calls immediately for public property to be undermined, and for an attack against the party, the international alliances and the Constitution. They are not revealing the intermediate methods, means and stages that make it possible for the counterrevolution to express these slogans in the very near future.

Right-wing centers are conducting activity aimed at the decomposition and demoralization of the organs of public order. Efforts are being made to discredit them by generalizing the individual instances of power abuse. That is an action planned in advance to paralyze the organs called upon to resist the counterrevolution. It has been attempted to present the Otwock events, which constituted, in particular, another example of such behavior, as hooligan excesses. It is significant that the mediating role in the conflict was entrusted to the Committee for Social Self-Defense KOR.

The impression arises that some circles in the supreme organs of power were interested in Solidarity's assuming the tasks of the organs of public order and security so as to create in this way a system of disarchy.

The patrols organized in Otwock by Solidarity and the manner in which the new trade union is functioning are manifestations of that.

Moreover, the supreme administrative organs have come to break the law that is binding for everyone (the case of Baluka, the events in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski, behavior in the case of Confederation for Independent Poland [KPN], the Committee for Social Self-Defense KOR [KSS-KOR] and other cases).

We protest against permitting Solidarity to substitute for or to act on behalf of the constitutional authority. We demand the consistent implementation of the decisions of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

III. Concerning the Internationalist Responsibility of the PZPR

Socialist construction in our country is an element in the worldwide revolutionary process, a stage in the communist world revolution. In addition to its internal aspect, therefore, it must also be examined from the point of view of its influence on the present balance of class forces in the international arena, on the present state of the struggle between socialism and imperialism, and on the preservation of peace in Europe and all over the world.

We are a party fighting for the vital interests of the workers class and of all working people, and for that exact reason we are united with fraternal parties in a community of goals, ideology, program and policy, because socialism can only be put into effect when all national detachments of the workers class unite.

Hence the PZPR, as a party exerting authority in a country consituting an integral link in the socialist community, has the internationalist duty to bear in mind in its activity and international results of the present situation in Poland.

The Polish public has provided an arena for the activity of forces openly hostile to the socialist system. Enjoying extensive assistance and support on the part of international imperialist forces, those forces are attacking with impunity the basis of the socialist system, fanning hostility for the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries. Rightwing opportunism, that natural ally of antisocialist forces, is winning increasingly strong positions within the party. The country is facing the threat of anarchy and counterrevolution.

The further passiveness of the PZPR leadership and the toleration of the hostile activity conducted by antisocialist centers within the party and society is threatening incalculable domestic and international consequences, is directly jeopardizing the unity and security of the socialist community, and is providing imperialism with conditions for freely disposing of the revolutionary and national liberation movements.

We call on the Politburo and the Central Committee to take resolute steps to avert the threat of counterrevolution in the country.

We call on the Government of the Polish People's Republic to firmly oppose the anti-Soviet psychosis unleashed in leaflets and propaganda actions, to oppose slanders and attacks against the USSR and other socialist countries.

We express our gratitude to fraternal communist parties and to communists all over the world for the internationalist support given us in our struggle. At the same time we demand that party members be fully and honestly informed about the attitude taken by fraternal communist parties to the events in Poland, and that the experiences of those parties in the struggle against the counterrevolution and in building socialism be really used. We demand that fraternal communist parties be honestly informed about the real development of the situation within the PZPR and in the country.

IV. Concerning the Mass Media

The activity of the mass media in the socialist state is to be subordinated to the goals of and tasks for socialist construction, and this in practice means the implementation of the Marxist-Leninist line constituting a leading force in the state and society.

The practice of recent months shows that the press, radio and television have been dominated by antiparty centers openly voicing rightwing opportunist, revisionist and bourgeois liberal views. On the other hand, those centers with every consistency keep away analyses and publications made from the positions of Marxism-Leninism. Daily television and radio broadcasts are evidence of this kind of activity. The daily press, including the party dailies, have yielded to it.

Press columns, radio and television programs are being used to attack ideological unity in the party, its statutory structure and the principles of ideological life. The divisionist and factional activity exercised within the network of the so-called horizontal structures is being advocated without any criticism.

Under the slogan of the struggle against the conservative forces, slanderous attacks are being launched against the main Marxist-Leninist body of the party--the communists. In addition to ideological and political divisions within the party, attempts are being made to oppose rank-and-file party members to the party apparatus and echelons.

In the guise of the struggle for democracy, the trends are being promoted to completely eliminate the present honest party figures in the accountability and election campaign, and particularly to eliminate those figures who represent, in theory and practice, the Marxist-Leninist position.

The mass media in many instances also objectively facilitate activities that are antisocialist in nature, such as, for example, attacks against the apparatus of internal security--the Citizens' militia, the security service and the Prosecutor's Office.

We demand that the party press, which is the party's property, serve the interests of socialist construction and the struggle against the counterrevolution.

We call on the party leadership and the Government of the Polish People's Republic to put an end to arbitrariness in the mass media, particularly in the party press, and to aim their activity at the ideological consolidation of the party.

[Signed] The Katowice Party Forum under the voivodship PZPR committee.

Katowice, 15 May 1981

Solidarity, PZPR Criticized

LD300950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, in our program at 0700 I referred to the open letter sent by the Katowice Party Forum to the members of the party organization in the Lenin iron and steel works, which very sharply criticized in earlier declaration of the Katowice Forum.

Through PAP we have received yet another open letter from the Katowice Party Forum, this one addressed to Central Committee alternate member Albin Siwak. This is such an extraordinary event that I would like to read to you ladies and gentlemen excerpts from this letter.

With indignation and deep anxiety, write the annonymous members of the Katowice Forum, we have watched the 26 May television program about you. The campaign of slanders and accusations as well as attack against you on the part of some activists of NSZZ Solidarity do not surprise us, as for many months people who view the progressing changes critically have been attacked. Some elements of the mass media are courageously supporting this campaign against the communists by the enemies of socialism.

We regard it as impermissible, the open letter continues, for NSZZ Solidarity activists to take to task a member of the Central Committee in front of television cameras for his utterances at the Central Committee plenum.

And again in the same letter: That is the picture of true democracy and freedom to voice opinion, according to those who criticize socialism loudest. This is democracy and freedom for attacks against socialism and a merciless extermination of opposing views with the use of all methods, including terror. All this happening to the accompaniment of complete neutrality of the party and government leadership, which does nothing to counteract such attacks and, in fact, by its tactics of concessions and indifference, encourages them. The letter has been signed by members of the Katowice Party Forum who, however, did not deem it correct to introduce themselves.

Internal Party Dispute

LD292000 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 May (PAP)--A nationwide intra-party dispute was sparked off by the declaration of an informal group calling themselves the Katowice Discussion Forum, attached to the Voivodship PUWP organization, adopted earlier this month.

The declaration was published only yesterday in one of the national papers, the youth movement daily SZTANDAR MLODYCH.

The declaration, complete with a set of resolutions, blamed the present party leadership for essential errors, vacillation and inconsistency that was taken advantage of by opponents of socialism who gained vast ideological and political influence among working people and party members. It says the party and individual members were and are subject to ideological and political disarmament that was one of the basic reasons for the fact that since August 1980 the party has been unable to undertake a firm and consistent struggle against trends alien and hostile to socialism. Alien ideological influence was always favoured in the past and is sponsored at present by right-wing opportunism and bourgeois liberalism within the PUWP ranks. Hence the party has lost its ideological, political and programmatic compass in the struggle for socialism, the declaration said.

One of the resolutions charged that also the press, radio and television have been dominated in recent months by anti-party centres, openly proclaiming right-wing opportunism, revisionist and liberal-bourgeois views. With this came a call addressed to the party leadership and the government to "put an end to the arbitrariness prevailing in the media."

Another resolution of the Katowice forum voiced alarm over the "spreading influence within the party of liberal-bourgeois, Trotskyite-Zionist views, nationalism, agrarianism, clericalism, class solidarism and anti-Soviet views and moods particularly cultivated by the right wing."

The first reaction to the declaration was on Wednesday when a party meeting in the Nowa Huta steelworks stated that the formulations contained in the Katowice declaration were a personal insult to the party members and a negation of all that is authentic and valuable in the movement of renewal. They described the declaration as a proof of intraparty struggle in which dirty tricks are employed, calculated to split the party, and rejected the evaluations contained in the document. "It is simply an anonymous attempt at large-scale subversion," the participants in the meeting said.

At a meeting with PUWP First Secretary Stanislaw Kania in Warsaw yesterday a group of 31 delegates for the 9th PUWP Congress from the Katowice Voivodship signed a statement saying that the declaration "was signed behind our backs" and that they did not accept it. "We are of the opinion that the forum's resolutions are not concordant with the truth. We see their publication as a result of actions of forces alien to socialism."

The Opole PUWP municipal conference sent a resolution to Kania saying that the Katowice resolutions were taken here as an "attempt at splitting the unity of our party, undermining of confidence in the present leadership and the government. The contents of the resolutions is contradictory to the actual state (?and moods in the party)."

In the FSO passenger car factory in Warsaw the local party organization adopted an open letter condemning the forum's documents and describing them as exceptionally harmful from the political point of view.

Meanwhile, the Katowice forum yesterday adopted a number of other resolutions in a similar spirit as those under discussion, (?among them) one concerning the activity of the supreme state administration bodies. The documents are to be published soon. In a letter to the Nowa Huta steelworks party comrades they expressed hope that still a discussion can be developed on the fundamental problems of the party.

Katowice PZPR Statement

LD301404 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] In the previous review, I quoted an extract from the statement of Hiernonim Kubiak from the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, a participant in the meeting of delegates to the ninth congress organized on the initiative of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. He asked, among other things, about the authorship of the declaration and resolutions of the Katowice Party Forum and about the degree to which the voivodship organization of the party in Katowice identified with them.

Following TRYBUNA ROBITNICZA, TRYBUNA LUDU prints a statement by the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Executive in which we read:

The Executive of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee states that the Katowi e Party Forum functions on the basis of a debating club. The Executive does not identify fully with all the views expressed by members of the forum in the form of various resolutions.

The paper also contains the information that on Thursday, 28 May the Katowice Party Forum held another session. The meeting's presidium was made up of Wsiewolod Wolczew and Stefan Owczarz from the Silesian Scientific Institute and Grzegorz Kmita, director of the "DOMGOS" association. The paper also contains reports about the resolutions directed to the party Central Committee protesting against the stance represented by the Katowice Party Forum.

The primary party organization attached to TRYBUNA LUDU also presents its position. It is of the opinion that the framework for party discussion before the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress is very broad, and the editorial board tries in the columns of the central committee organ to present all the views that fit into this framework. We consider--the resolution further states--that the views presented in the documents of the Katowice Party Forum do not belong in this framework. The primary party organization attached to TRYBUNA LUDU considers that it is a matter of formulating a decidedly antiparty politico-ideological platform. It protests against such views and joins with the resolutions of numerous party organizations expressing outrage at this.

Katowice Radio Station Protest

LD310322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] There are more and more voices of opposition to the declaration and resolution of the Katowice Party Forum. The employees of the Polish broadcasting station in Matowice, who met yesterday at an open party meeting, announced a categorical protest against the dangerous political provocation which they consider the documents of the forum to be.

During the period of preparations for the ninth party congress, our radio colleagues write, when the party together with the nation expresses its support for the renewal and democratic character of all the structures of the community, the resolutions of the forum are an attempt to negate the post-August achievements of both the party, the trade unions, and all people of goodwill. The fact that statements of this sort come from our region fills one with greater indignation.

The efforts of the residents of the Silesian basin region in the past few months were directed at obliterating the unjust opinion weighing upon us, which was created by the servile policies of Zdzislaw Grudzien. We cannot reconcile ourselves with the stance of the voivodship committee executive which in its statement of 29 May did not have the courage to cut itself off decisively from the activities and documents of the Katowice Party Forum.

POP Groups Score Declaration

LD291932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] In connection with the declaration of the Katowice forum published by GAZETA KRAKOWSKA and SZTANDAR MLODYCH, we today received a resolution of the Executive Committee of the Primary Party Organization [POP] at the Bydgoszcz design-research office of industrial construction. In this declaration we read:

The POP Executive Committee resolutely condemns the members of the voivodship party committee in Katowice for patronizing an action whose aim was to smash the unity of the party, to offend the dignity of its members and to weaken the party at a time of deep political crisis. The resolution also states that the negation by the Katowice Party Forum of the need to bring to book those party members who violated basic moral and statute-based norms is a pathetic attempt to defend and to leave in the party ranks persons who have destroyed its authority and who have caused thousands of honest and selfless members of the party to hand in their party cards.

We read at the end of the resolution: We demand that the Central Party Control Commission should take an immediate stand on the members of the Voivodship PZPR Committee in Katowice who are plotting to divide the party. We appeal to all POP's and party echelons in the country to make their positions known as regards the declaration of the forum attached to the voivodship party committee in Katowice.

The POP attached to the precision mechanics Unitra-Magmor factory in Gdansk also made its stand known today at a meeting on the declaration and resolution of the Katowice Party Forum.

Guided by the principle of the freedom of conviction and by the right to free speech we nevertheless state, this stand says, that we do not agree with the contents of the declaration and resolution of the Katowice Party Forum which harms the good name of honest party members who are implementing the process of renewal in the party and in the country.

Torun Party Resolution

LD011334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] The Torun Merinotex factory party committee has adopted a plenary meeting resolution rejecting all assessments contained in the Katowice forum declaration. The committee demands disclosure of the instigators and authors of the declaration, which threatens the interest of the party and the community, and clarification of the role of Andrzeu Zabinski, Politburo member and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship Party Committee.

PZPR University Group on Forum

LD310358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] The third program and election session of the party university conference of the Silesian University in Katowice held a meeting yesterday [30 May]. Attention was focused on the tasks of the party organization before the ninth extraordinary party congress and emphasis was placed on the need for further raising the effectiveness of party activities at higher education institutes.

It is our party duty, stated Leszek Obieglo, first secretary of the university party committee, to take a definite up-to-date stance toward all political events significant for the party and the country, and to oppose all attempts to spread political confusion directed at the unity of the party and its links with the working class.

The activities of the Katowice Party Forum were recognized as such an attempt.

It was stressed with indignation that the forum's resolutions were widely propagated while documents worked out by the sectors [srodowiskowy] team for precongress discussion in Katowice cannot get through to the press. Over 40 party organizations take part in its activities.

The forum's resolutions, it was stated, give the impression of being an anachronistic dictionary of epithets and accusations which our press has not tried to use since the beginning of the 1950s. A resolution was adopted which states that the forum documents portrayed the situation in the country in a false light, misleading our allies and assessing the supreme party and state authorities in an incorrect and harmful way. This is insulting to the majority of PZPR members.

Gdansk Work Enterprises Comment

LD310134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] A statement issued by 3 large work enterprises in Gdansk and the forum of 16 party organizations of cultural and art milieux in the tricity [Gdansk-Goynia-Sopot] says: We have received with embarrassment, deep distaste and regard as pitiful the resolution of the party forum at the Katowice Voivodship Party Committee. The statement says that nobody is refused the right to voice his own political views, even if they are very hard-line and dogmatic. We demand, however, that names are put under such views, and that any other party forum has an equal opportunity to popularize its views.

PZPR Media Organs 'Indignant'

LD291950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 May 81

[Statement issued on 29 May by the PZPR organization at the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs in Warsaw]

[Text] We express our profound indignation over the contents of the declaration of the Katowice Party Forum dated 15 May and made public on 28 May of this year by the paper SZTANDAR MLODYCH. This highly politically damaging document, which is based through and through on false assessments and which attacks everything that is at present valuable and healthy in party life, is, in our conviction, an attempt to halt the process of socialist renewal and an attempt to smash the unity of our party. It must be recognized as being activity which is undermining the principles of democratic centralism and paralyzing the efforts of the party leadership and of Comrade Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The assessment of the activity of the mass media which is contained in resolution no 2 particularly evokes our indignation. The party organization in our committee has been energetically trying for many months to make sure that radio and television serve the party and public well, and it has been working strenuously to try to ensure that radio and television regain credibility and social confidence.

The formulations contained in the resolution are quite simply slander and do not merit discussion based on the merits of the case. The wave of protests and indignation which this document has given rise to make it possible to entertain the conviction that the party, as a whole, will reject these views which contradict Marxist-Leninist ideology and the spirit of the changes which have been accepted by the whole of the public.

Because the Katowice Party Forum is being defined as a forum attached to the Voivodship PZPR Committee in Katowice, we demand that the voivodship party committee in Katowice should take an unambiguous stand on this matter.

PAP Carries Criticism of Forum

LD310209 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 30 May 81

["Criticism of the Platform of the 'Katowice Party Forum'"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 May (PAP)--On 29 May, the Katowice Voivodship PZPR newspaper TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA published the full text of resolutions of the "Katowice Party Forum," on 25 May. The newspaper merely carried the declaration of the forum and a brief report on the resolutions. In the resolutions, entitled "On Party Questions," "On the Concealment of the True Face and Essence of the Counterrevolution," "On the Mass Media" and "On the Internationalist Responsibility of the PZPR," members of the forum voiced their opinion on the growing threat of a revisionist putsch in the party. They believe that it is these forces which are playing a decisive role in the process of preparing for the ninth extraordinary party congress.

The same issue of the paper published the following statement: "The party bureau of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee states that the Katowice Party Forum functions as a debating club. The party bureau does not agree totally with all the views of members of the forum, which was expressed by them in various resolutions."

The paper also published a resolution of the editorial board, the party bureau of the primary party organization and the board of the Polish journalists' union at the TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA editorial office, which says: "The published documents do not correspond to the spirit of socialist renewal and contradict the resolute desire for democratic changes in the life of the country. As journalists of a party newspaper, we are in favor of a broad debate in the party. We protest against unwarranted dogmatic declarations and [word indistinct] conclusions."

The most recent session of the "Katowice forum" was held on 28 May. It was conducted by W. Wolczew and S. Owczarz from the Silesian Scientific Institute and G. Kmita, director of the "DOMGOS" association. The first two chapters of the "Program Guidelines for the Ninth PZPR Congress" were discussed. The "forum" unanimously adopted four more resolutions.

Many party organizations throughout Poland sent resolutions to the Central Committee protesting the platform of the "Katowice Party Forum." Such resolutions have been adopted by a plenum of the Gdynia PZPR Municipal Committee, the delegates of the Opole report-back and election conference, and representatives of 38 party organizations which are members of the Wroclaw "renovation" discussion club.

The (?Lodz) delegates to the Ninth PZPR Congress adopted a statement in which they assert that the Katowice "declaration" shows complete lack of understanding of the reasons for the political, social and economic crisis, and its authors are trying to return to what was compromised in the past. They do not offer any constructive way out of the dramatic difficulties and do not present any program. The declaration is in contradiction to the will and expectations of party members, which are being expressed in the discussion prior to the ninth extraordinary party congress. Despite pompous slogans of a struggle for ideological purity of the party, the authors in practice are striving to shatter the unity of the party which is forming and to hinder preparations for the congress. In the opinion of the Lodz delegates to the Ninth PZPR Congress, [passage indistinct].

The stand adopted by the "forum" was condemned by the party organization of the PZPR Central Committee organ, TRYBUNA LUDU. This organization thinks that the views represented by the forum are out of place in the broad framework of the party discussion before the Ninth PZPT Congress. It thinks that this is something else--"The Formulation of a Decidedly Antiparty Political-Ideological Platform."

The primary PZPR organization of PAP adopted a similar stand. Its resolution says: The Katowice documents "present a basis for the need for confrontation and diverting the country from the path of the post-August social agreements, based on a false picture of the situation in the party and country."

Katowice Forum 'Dangerous'

LD312042 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 31 May 81

["Commentary of the Week" by Henryk Borucinski]

[Text] It seems that political events in our country have gained speed while entering on a path of distinct confrontation between the forces which wish to lead the country from economic stagnation, which wish to reinstate the real meaning of such concepts as morality, ethics, service to the nation and so forth, and the forces which, identifying themselves with the state, the party and socialism, have spoken out with the words of the Katowice Party Forum declaration. The declaration employs the vocabulary of the fifties. Its authors state, among others, that the radio, television and press have been taken over by antiparty, revisionist and factional forces. They utter the reproach that Marxists at present have no access to the press. They write that the whole party is beginning to be overcome by rightwing opportunist forces; they speak of rightwing opportunism and bourgeois liberalism gaining extensive influence among the working people and party members.

On Thursday another session of this forum took place. In the presidium of this session there were: Stefan Owczarz and Wsiewolod Wolczew from the Silesion Scientific Institute and Grzegorz Kmita, director of the ("DOMGOS") association. At the session 4 more resolutions were adopted; 10 questions to the Politburo members concerning the activity of the supreme organs of state administration; an open letter to PZPR Central Committee candidate Albin Siwak; and an open letter to the PZPR conference of the Lenin steelworks. It was reported that the forum contains 140 members. It was announced that within the framework of the forum a permanent seminar will be active on the subject: topical problems of the struggle for socialism in Poland.

The party organizations of many works and institutions have dissociated themselves from the contents of the declaration and the forum's mode of action. Resolutions by the party organization in mines, factories, editorial offices--including my editorial office in PAP--have reacted sharply to the actions of the group of these 19th-century communists.

A similarly firm protest is expressed by many party echelons, including the plenum of the PZPR municipal committee in Gdynia. The factional activity of the forum was treated a little too gently by the Executive of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Katowice, which stated: The Katowice Party Forum acts on the principles of a debating club. The Executive does not identify itself completely with all the views expressed by the members of the forum in the form of various resolutions.

Against the backdrop of this statement it would be interesting to find out the personal opinion on this subject of Secretary of the Katowice Voivodship Committee A. Zabinski, who is after all responsible for party activity in this region.

What is the point behind all this game? It might be said that the social shock, which has beset our country, has roused dormant antediluvian dinosaurs. They have presented their views to us, among them such a view that our party should avail itself of the experience of other parties in fighting the threat to the political system. It would seem beyond doubt that at this point they are encouraging the party authorities to repeat the Czechoslovak experiences and to ask for help.

At this point it ceases to be amusing and becomes dangerous. True, Wolczew in the interview with a SZTANDAR MLODYCH journalist denies this, deeming an insinuation the accusation that the group is calling for help from outside, but it cannot be denied that the appearance in Poland of a party group which glibly speaks in the language of the party of the Stalinist period will allow some fraternal parties to consider their fairly superficial opinions about the events in Poland as conforming to the truth. They may recognize that the partner for them in Poland is precisely the members of the forum.

Since this is my personal commentary, I should like to present to the readers my views not only on the subject of the Katowice group, but also of the issues raised by it. First: The threat to socialism. Well I consider that these words are the form of a screen behind which there is nothing. Everyone who wants to speak of the threat to socialism, to the achievements of socialism and the building of socialism should be forced to explain in detail what this means. The party before the congress has entered on a path--though not everywhere and not in full--of specific facts. We reckon up the 36 years of activity, during which we routed the revisionists several times and the pure Marxists, the Leninists, were always in power. What results from the reckoning? We have built a great but obsolete and nonefficient industrial base. We have created an economy without an infrastructure, that is, without a power industry, transport, chemical industry and communications. We have created super incompetent and inefficient administrative structures. In personnel policy we have applied the principle of nomenclature [nomenklatura], giving priority in our assessment of people to formally political criteria, and in other places to professional, moral and ethical criteria. This has led in practice to the application in cadre selection of so-called negative personnel selection. The more morally flexible he is, the better: The more uncritical he is in accepting orders and directives, the more reliable.

We have reduced culture to a state near the botton. This manifests itself in the embarrassingly low editions of books, in the decline of libraries, in the disappearance of social cultural movements such as regional and factory musicals, theatrical and choral ensembles, and so forth. For political reasons we have removed the most eminent writers from the possibilities of publishing.

Enormous sins weigh on our authorities and on the party for its attitude toward the Soviet Union. Never since the war has it been that of a partner, but always of a vassal. This meant that despite the application by the Soviet Union of a policy consistently friendly toward us, among a large section of society anti-Soviet sentiments were maintained, for a proud, ambitious nation cannot agree to manifestations of servility. It is to the political wisdom of society, and not to the activity of successive party leaderships, that we owe the fact that no postwar turning-point in Poland was anti-Soviet in character.

Once J. Pietrzak stated in the cabaret "Pod Egida" that society verifies the quantity and quality of production in the shops and not on television. So too we would like to ask the Marxists from the Katowice forum, whether socialism means for you an apartment for every young married couple? A salary proportional to ability, knowledge and post? A living standard similar to that in the highly industrializiied countries? Freedom to decide your own fate, the choice of reading matter, and access to culture? Or does it mean a high standard of the health service? Or, finally, does it mean freedom of speech? All of this was in the party program, and some of these formulations are in the Constitution. Except that for 36 years we have been building socialism and now we have what we have.

Let us hope that the activity of the Katowice forum and the next--for I have a feeling that they will reappear--will not slow down the process of preparations for the congress. Let them write their resolutions. The course of renewal in the party must proceed.

PZPR Organizations Score Forum

LD011800 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] In connection with the declaration of the Katowice Party Forum, resolutions of party organizations from many regions in the country are coming in which critically assess the decisions of the Katowice forum.

Among others the party organization at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy states in its adopted resolution that the Katowice forum declaration attacks all manifestations of democratization in the life of the country in the post-August period and does not contain clear, constructive and programmatic proposals. The statements contained in the declaration, states the resolution, lead to disruptions within the party, whose unity we now need so very much. The resolution of the party organization in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy supports the general line of the social agreement, being implemented by the party leadership, although the effectiveness and pace of these changes do not always match the expectations of members of this organization.

Warsaw Reports Protests

LD012200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] PAP cites many statements and resolutions which protest the contents of the declaration and resolutions announced by the so-called Katowice Party Forum. Here are a few quotations:

The participants in the session of the Presidium of the voivodship precongress commission in Gdansk make the following statement: We are of the opinion that such actions constitute evidence for and are an example of attempts aimed at delaying the process of democratic transformations in the party and in the country.

The party organization of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs: This politically highly harmful document should be seen as an action that undermines the principles of democratic centralism and paralyzes the efforts of the party leadership.

The protest of the party organizations in Elblag: We see the resolution of the forum in Katowice as an attempt to complicate the situation in the party and the country.

The Executive of the PZPR committee at the small capacity car factory Tychy: The attitude taken by the so-called forum is, regardless of the intentions of its members, the most serious attack on the process of democratization of life in the country, on the worked out and genrally acknowledged forms so far of social control of the functioning of the state administration and also of sociopolitical organizations.

Foreign Press Reaction

LD021022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Here is what the foreign mass media says about the situation in Poland. Western agencies [passage indistinct] after the statement of the Katowice forum strongly attacking state and party authorities. UPI indicates that 31 PZPR members from Katowice who have been elected as delegates to the Ninth PZPR Congress stated at a Warsaw meeting with Stanislaw Kania that the declaration of the Katowice forum was signed without their knowledge and is therefore not a true statement, and that its publication is the result of operations by forces hostile to socialism.

(APS) says that [passage indistinct] there are views that the statement aims to create in the party and to end the process of renewal. The Italian L'UNITA says that the Katowice forum statement is an offensive by conservative forces in Poland.

A completely different view is being presented by Moscow's PRAVDA in an article entitled: The paper says, among other things: [passage indistinct] PZPR, represented for example by the discussion forum at the voivodship party committee in Katowice, unequivocally condemned political attempts [passage indistinct] originated in recent weeks in Torun. [passage indistinct]

PZPR PRECONGRESS PROGRAM ASSUMPTIONS EXAMINED

Law, Order Stressed

LD010926 Warsaw PAP in English 0818 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jun (PAP)--The assumptions for the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress stress the importance of order and rule of law in Poland.

The Constitution, says the document, ensures political, economic social and cultural rights and personal freedoms to Poland's citizens. It is the duty of all state organs to guard the inviolability of these rights and to create ever better conditions for the all-round development of man. It is necessary to further upgrade institutional guarantees of citizens' rights. It is also indispensable to consolidate social discipline and to implement civic duties.

The process of socialist renewal requires the all-round strengthening of principles of the rule of law which is connected with raising the prestige and position of organs of the administration of justice.

People's Poland created lasting foundations for the socialist legislation based on the principle that law is equal for all and to all. The PUWP considers it necessary to adjust this legislation to growing needs and aspirations of the working people. It comes out for the possibly earliest adoption of new and important laws on trade unions, People's Councils, state enterprises, the participation of crews of enterprises in their management, on the implementation of the freedom of speech, on cooperatives, and farmers' self-management, and also for the amendment of a number of legal acts, including the labour code.

The party comes out for the necessary consolidation of the forces ensuring public order. The PUWP stresses the importance of the police and the security service for the interests of the nation, implementing and protecting citizens' rights and consolidating the rule of the socialist law.

The party opposes all those who try to use civic liberties and the development of socialist democracy for attaining goals hostile to socialism.

At the same time, the PUWP wages a decisive struggle against all kinds of social evil, including bribery, profiteering, waste and abuse of posts for personal ends. It is also necessary to take effective social and legal steps to limit the activity of criminal elements and to reduce social parasitism.

The development of the rule of law, the disclosing and overcoming of contradictions occurring in public life should be promoted by increasing the forms of mediation to solve collective disputes in factories.

Mass Media's Role

LD301811 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 May (PAP)--A section of the program assumptions for the Extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress on the party's functioning examines the role of the mass media. The document says that overcoming the crisis of trust demands profound changes in the system and process of public information.

Honest reporting, reflecting and forming public opinion, struggling to implement the principles of socialism, participating in public control, and checking on reaction to criticism are seen as important tasks of the mass media. "Realization of these tasks is a necessary condition for openness [yavnost] and democratization of life," the document says.

A demand is put forward for expanding journalists' access to needed information and creating effective guarantees for criticism and replies to criticism.

"This process should be aided by a relationship of partnership between editorial offices and political figures, and also by legal enactments, for instance, a new law on the control of publications and shows which does not limit discussion and criticism, and a law on the press," the document notes.

The document defines the mass media as an important force in the process of renewal and a weapon in the struggle against the enemies of socialism. It states that "the will to renovate public life and determination in defense of socialist ideals" is an important factor in the party's management of the mass media. At the same time it is stressed that the work of all mass media, both those subordinate to political parties and the state and also the organs of self-governing public and professional organizations, should be directed toward strengthening the socialist system as a whole.

MEDIA CHIEF INTERVIEWED ON PZPR-TV RELATIONSHIP

LD011815 Warsaw ANTENA in Polish 1-7 Jun 81 p 3

[Interview with Jozef Klasa, director of the PZPR Central Committee Press, Radio and Television Department: "Jozef Klasa Says Mass Media Must Educate Not Only the Community But Also the Authorities"--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] There is an opinion current to the effect that the political decisionmakers are also television editors. As a political decisionmaker, what is your view of this?

[Answer] My view is critical. All over the world including Poland there have been and there will be political decisionmakers who control the mass media. There are papers, in which the political decisionmakers consist of party organs and there are also papers which are controlled by the government. The point is how we understand the process of political decisions. To date it has functioned really badly, in a most primitive way: ordering, issuing commands and recommendations.

[Question] Is the television a government or party organ, or perhaps should it be? Does this apply to the television news bulletin?

[Answer] I would not divide it like that. Of course, television as a state-run organization should be controlled by the government. But this does not mean, for instance, that any of the ministers can make decisions about the programs.

[Question] Despite what you say, as regards the majority of television programs we see decisions being passed from the top to the bottom, although nowadays we live in times where this process should be flowing the other way.

[Answer] I would not describe it thus. Quite on the contrary, I see today how television opens itself to the expression of public opinion. If there has recently been some sort of intervention, this only applied when the television failed to reflect public opinion. I would put it in the following way: I share the view that to date radio and television have failed to formulate a correct model of dissemination of propaganda and information. Anyway, we are still in the middle of formulating the democratic model of the party, the state and its bodies. The television and radio reflect this lack of balance and nervous climate in our country today.

[Question] What sort of decisions about a program did you make recently? What is your influence on radio and television?

[Ansser] I have some kind of influence, but it is rather limited. I certainly do not control either the television news bulletin nor any political programs. But this does not mean that I do not sometimes telephone the television news bureau and say: Havy pity, do not be so biased. If you are broadcasting what Lech Walesa says, then also give some space to the Industrial Branch Trade Union, and vice versa. Anyway, I believe that a wrong sort of praise of the authorities is more harmful as far as the community is concerned than criticism of the authorities.

[Question] Let us stay with more detailed questions: What is your view of the television broadcast of the May Day parade? As far as we are concerned, we gave it a very brief moment: a scandal.

[Answer] This resulted from the fact that the reporters were burdened by the old ideas. Because of that the whole cause of May Day was lost by television, as far as propaganda and political aspects are concerned.

[Question] In this case, as far as your views of political programs on television are concerned, are these views different from those of Comrade Olszowski or of the chairman of the committee?

[Answer] We are not looking for differences. We are looking for points of convergence.

[Question] What are these points?

[Answer] We have a joint view that in radio and television we still do not have a good system of information and we are not able to show the trump cards of the party.

[Question] What is being done about it?

[Answer] I would put it thus: We will not formulate a good system of information unless we publicly open some, let us call them, safes. Some kind of secrecy in some sectors of political and public life contradicts the idea of good information. The second contradiction of this type is in the lack of control of a community over the authorities. We do not have the tradition of giving to the mass media information which was "produced." It is not obvious to everybody that all the facts concerning public life belong to the public and not to the people who cause these facts to happen.

[Question] Why is the television lagging behind as far as propaganda is concerned?

[Answer] Because we have a gospel-like attitude to the word. We believe that if we say to the television, do it, then it will be done at once. We give in to the magic of words in propaganda. We believe that information should be true, and agreed upon, because otherwise...what will happen? Well, an error can be corrected. This is obvious. I do not believe that the television news does not want to be called true information. But television is an instrument of power. The journalists therefore depend on the people they have to deal with. I would not like to accuse this poor television news bureau of anything. I would rather do it to the people who provide the news bureau with information.

[Question] But, as far as professional standards are concerned, the quality of television news is below the national average.

[Answer] It is fashionable to attack the television news. I would like you to see this newscast as it was a year ago.

[Question] But do you not believe that as we are entering a final stretch of the road in the most difficult period before the congress the television news in its present form--when, for instance, you look at the terrible reports of the ninth plenum--is unable to deal with its tasks?

[Answer] The television news is always bad if there is such terrible tension in our country. That is because we, the decisionmakers, are not yet fully able to use television properly in order to discharge those tensions. On the contrary, we keep on intensifying them. I would like to make some excuses for the television report on this memorable ninth plenum. In fact, I would like to justify what happened in full. The ineptitude of the reporters was only slightly the result of the lack of skill and lack of imagination of journalists. It mainly reflected our common feeling of being lost in the face of the dramatic political situation in our country. I would like to justify what the journalists do, and I would blame the decisionmakers. It would be bad if before the congress we, as the Central Committee department, started to give lessons to all television crews. We ought to convey ideas to journalists, but as far as the method of doing it is concerned the whole thing ought to be left to the professionals.

[Question] But can we trust those professionals from the television news?

[Answer] There are good and bad journalists there. I would not like to label anyone. My view of the precongress propaganda is as follows: The precongress campaign is very short. The community ought to be acquainted with the programmatic assumptions for the congress in an original manner, not by lectures. The programmatic assumptions need the support of journalistic comments and they also need their corrections. There are new things which begin to appear in them, new evaluation of the sources of the crisis and new methods of commissioning permanent mechanisms to avoid yet another crisis. There will also be proposals of how to change the state institutions. There will be new ideological assumptions, new philosophical views. The television ought to express its attitude toward these. To date the whole electoral campaign in the party has proceeded without the congress program. Because of that, there will be a terrific concentration--mainly as regards squaring of accounts which must take place. The television must depart from the protocol-like reporting of internal party life. It ought to show party life in its full complexity without running away from polemical issues or controversies. But it also ought to be careful for the discussion not to turn into negation. We are already seeing such a phenomenon: It has not yet been read and it is already rejected. All because it comes from an institution which has lost its credibility.

[Question] Journalists are talking about the party's struggle for access to the mass media. The controversies about the party are the subject which has met the largest amount of resistance in television.

[Answer] This is a very serious mistake. My friends put it a little more strongly: Do we have to pay to obtain access for the party to television? Solidarity has much greater access to television than the party has. That is because they are more accepted since they criticize more often. The situation is not good as regards the popularization of party programs and television. We must correct this before the congress. Why is it bad? Because there is an old idea that the party can only be praised. Also, it is very rare that people look outside of Warsaw and visit the local organizations. There is one good program from Krakow called "zapis autoryzowany" ["Authorized Record"]...

[Question] There is in the television archives a famous report made locally in Torun which has been lying for months on a shelf. There is an increasing number of such reports.

[Answer] I believe that this film about horizontal structures ought to be seen in party organizations. Why not on television? Because the whole question of horizontal structures is a very delicate matter. Let us say openly--as far as horizontal structures go, the rank-and-file views are very precious. But they also contain a harmful anarchical and fractional character. Summing up our deliberations on the role of the mass media before the congress, I would like to say that we are at the very beginning of the collective political thinking. And here the mass media must educate not only the community but also the authorities. I totally agree with the view of Bratkowski to the effect that if by opening a paper or switching on a television the authorities do not find out something that teaches them something and corrects them, this means that the propaganda system in functioning badly.

PAP STRESSES LEADING ROLE OF PZPR IN NATION

LD011534 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jun (PAP)--Strengthening of the PUWP's leading role in Poland and the defining of an action programme continue to be the subject of very lively and heated discussions now in progress in PUWP organizations prior to the 9th congress.

It is being stated that the Polish United Workers' Party is the ideological and political vanguard of the working class, the leading force of the nation, the unchanging guarantor of implementation of the socialist goals in Poland. It expresses the basic interests of that Polish nation, is a platform of their materialization and the leading force putting these goals into effect--a political leader of the society engaged in socialist construction.

The Polish United Workers' Party is guided by the theory of Marxism-Leninism which always has to be applied in a creative manner in keeping with the country's tradition, conditions and needs.

Drawing conclusions from past experience, taking into account the country's new political and social conditions, the party is critically evaluating the methods of performing its role of the nation's political leader. The supreme consideration of that leadership consists in tightening the bonds with the society, partnerly cooperation with the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party.

Its role of political leader the party has been and will carry out through mapping out programmes of the country's development. It is a matter of the utmost importance to improve and democratize that process to ensure that the party-designed programme expresses as best as possible the interests of the working people.

The Leninist principles of democratic centralism, expressed in the unity of democracy and discipline, define the requirements to be met by party members, the overall shape of inner-party relations and the ideological framework of the party life. The development of inner-party democracy demands that decisive rebuff is given both to views inconsistent with the substance of the party and actions undermining its ideological and organizational unity.

It is necessary to bring in changes to the party statute. Their aim is to democratize relations in the party and create guarantees against the danger of repeated violations of the Leninist principles.

Initiatives of direct cooperation between basic party organizations at works enterprises, universities and institutions have been launched in various parts of the country. This form is unlikely to result in undermining the party's structure and cohesion.

GRABSKI COMMISSION FOR SETTLING ACCOUNTS MEETS

LD012310 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jun (PAP)--The fourth session of the commission under the leadership of Tadeusz Grabski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, was held on 1 June. The commission, convened by the 10th Plenum of the Central Committee, held conversations with Zdzislaw Grudzien, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Stanislaw Kowalczyk and Tadeusz Pyka [words indistinct] and made their statements.

Z. Grudzien recalled that he had set out his position on the matter of evaluating the crisis in a speech at the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee and fully stands by it. In his opinion, a change in the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers should have come [words indistinct] not only after the Eighth PZPR Congress. For opportunistic considerations he did not try to accelerate the solution of this question, being guided by a misconceived loyalty to the former first secretary of the Central Committee.

J. Lukaszewicz stated that his mistake was in not knowing how to adapt propaganda to the changed sociopolitical conditions in the second half of the 1970s. The ideological thesis about the moral-political unity of the people, advanced as a result of the absence of a Marxist analysis of reality, was also erroneous. He also admitted that he bore full responsibility for the erroneous conceptions and ineffective activity in propaganda, and not the people who were under his leadership.

S. Kowalczyk stated that as a member of the Politburo he bears personal responsibility for the fact that as minister of internal affairs he strove to use the information and assessments relating to the worsening economic situation and social mood provided to him by the party and government with insufficient consistency and insistence.

T. Pyka said that the reasons for the crisis had already arisen in 1973-74. [Words indistinct] an indication of the way out he set out in a memorandum to the Presidium of the Planning Commission and the Council of Ministers, T. Pyka stated that he bears responsibility for unsolved problems of the domestic market, for the excessive expansion of the structures of trade, and also for insufficient determination in the fight over the signals pointing to an economic crisis to be taken into account in an appropriate way. He stated that he fully realized his personal responsibility for the socioeconomic situation which has come about in proportion to his office.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY ELECTS CONGRESS DELEGATES

LD011954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] A PZPR election conference has taken place in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Problems contained in the congress assumptions were discussed, focusing attention on issues of ensuring law and order in Poland. There were critical statements about the legal protection of the Citizens' Militia and security service officials and the social living conditions in the ministry. New party officials were elected, as well as delegates to the election conference of the Warsaw committee and to the ninth extraordinary party congress. One of the congress delegates is Minister of Internal Affairs Lt Gen Miroslav Milewski.

VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEES REPORT PLENUMS, ELECTIONS

Gdansk Voivodship Plenum

LD011257 Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 21 May 81 pp 1-2

[Wl. article: "PZPR Voivodship Committee Plenum in Gdansk"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Yesterday at the last plenary session in the voivodship party authorities' current term of office a debate was held by the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Gdansk. The debate, which was entirely devoted to the issue of preparations for the approaching voivodship report and election conference, was led by Tadeusz Fiszbach, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee.

The voivodship committee members and candidate members were first briefed on the content of the draft PZPR voivodship committee report to the 18th voivodship report and election conference. This document gives an account of the work of the voivodship party level [instancja] during its term of office in such areas as the party's political and organizational activity, ideological activity, cooperation with public organizations and circles of the intelligentsia and also in the sphere of economic activity. However, it turned out that the detailed discussion of the draft's content which was intended to take place was temporarily set aside because it is still undergoing--as emerged from the course of the plenum debates and decisions--definite modification.

The proposal for the report, you see, aroused a lively and at times controversial discussion between the debate participants--it is noteworthy that this time it had not an official but a spontaneous character. A reservation was voiced on the way it is to be worked out, stipulating, among other things, that it should be improved by the addition of programmatic propositions (this viewpoint was represented by S. Znajewski) regarding the strategic tasks of the voivodship party organization in the political as well as the economic sphere. But, on the other hand, it was argued against this viewpoint (by Z. Resiak among others) that drawing up a work program is a matter for the voivodship conference and the outgoing voivodship committee should not make authoritative pronouncements on these issues.

The reservation was voiced that the materials advanced for approval do not sufficiently highlight the complexity and also the importance of such areas of party activity, for example, the work of the parish [gmina] level, general agricultural problems (Z. Brunke) and education and culture (A. Smolana). The opinion was also expressed (K. Bucholc) that an assessment of the implementation of the resolution prior to the conference and also alterations in the content and methods of party work in the pre-August period should be reflected in the materials for the voivodship conference. The materials should also include comprehensive information on the course and results of the election campaign conducted in the locality of the Gdansk Voivodship party organization in the past few months.

During the debate many technical and procedural issues connected with preparations for the conference were discussed, including the issue of holding, in the period preceding it, local [srodowiskowy] consultations with the participation of the delegates to the conference. There are 409 of these delegates. The plenum adopted a resolution stipulating that the draft resolution which had been advanced should be accepted as the basis for the final drawing up of the report materials; with this aim an editorial group was appointed. The plenum acknowledged the crucial importance of preparing a draft program for the work of the voivodship party organization and its level, the final versions of which, however, must be worked out by a group made up of delegates to this conference. THE DATE FOR THE 18th PZPR VOIVODSHIP REPORT AND ELECTION CONFERENCE TO BE HELD WAS FIXED FOR 8 JUNE THIS YEAR AT 0900. THE CONFERENCE WILL DEBATE IN THE GDANSK DOM TECHNIKA. The end of the resolution states that the voivodship committee executive is working out a detailed program for consultation with the delegates to the conference.

In connection with the fact that the mandate of the voivodship party authorities will soon expire T. Fiszbach thanked the voivodship committee members and candidate members on behalf of the executive and on his own account for their joint work during the term of office and also addressed words of thanks to the voivodship party aktiv which works in collaboration with the level. The plenum ended with the singing of the "Internationale."

Gen Adam Krzysztoporski, member of the communist party Central Committee and vice minister of internal affairs, was a guest at the debate of the voivodship plenary session yesterday. He is a member of the central party authorities who work in collaboration with the voivodship level in Gdansk on a permanent basis [stale wspolpracuja].

Taking the floor during the debate, A. Krzysztoporski stated that in his opinion the Central Party Control Commission is not performing its work as it should. The cases of party members of various ranks [nomenklatura] who are up before the commission either for embezzlement--committed more often than not as a result of abuse of position--(and after all there are general courts for that) or on a charge of "immoral behavior" are cases in which the parent [macierzyste] party organizations should make authoritative decisions. The communist party Central Committee is striving with difficulty and to little effect to compensate for such a vital gap in its activity as the lack of jurisdiction in questions of deviations from the norms of the party's statutory and political line--chiefly in relation to functioning PZPR members.

As vice minister responsible for matters of state security, Gen Krzysztoporski emphasized that in his opinion, the state is not free from serious threats. This is an unpopular truth but it must be brought to the public's notice. The destabilization in Poland objectively threatens the balanced correlation of forces in Europe which has for 36 years safeguarded peace on the continent. The vice minister recalled geopolitical contexts at this point, emphasizing, among other things, that Poland's weakness throws new light on the feasibility of materializing the German's inextinguishable aspiration to be reunited.

A natural consequence of the economic collapse in Poland is the decline in our political and also military position. In view of this the potentially increased opportunities for conducting espionage and subversive activity in our country are now marginal in character.

In the vice minister's opinion the question of the internal threat requires more penetrating judgment than emerges from the simplified statements now in current usage. Thus, for example, the viewpoint that Kuron, Michnik or the members of the Confederation for an Independent Poland are the antisocialist forces in essence blurs the facts. One must realize that at least about 15 percent of the public display a political and constitutional orientation which is opposed to socialism. They include people with class orientations from the prewar period; there is also a group of people who are repressed--in general not for political reasons--and it must also be taken into consideration that sometimes there are those in People's Poland who wrongly do not accept socialism. These are people from a social minority who seek, under conditions of destabilization and anarchy to enlarge the possibilities for activities at variance with the law. Among these last A. Krzysztoporski included in addition prominent public figures, frequently possessing a party membership card, whose greedy pursuit of their personal interests includes them to the usual misappropriation and other injustices. Therefore one should be aware of the existence in our country of social forces opposed to what we call the process of renewal and opposed to the restoration of the norms of socialist justice accepted by an overwhelming majority of the public.

Krzysztoporski devoted the end part of his speech to explaining the phenomenon of hostility in the public toward the militia, stating that the mechanisms of social policy have not checked the increasing phenomenon of social pathology (the spread of various forms of theft and a 150 percent increase in alcohol consumption in the course of 14 years. The Citizens' Militia therefore undertook a struggle against the abovementioned phenomena by intensifying its administrative activity (by way of repression) which could not make it popular. The militia is aware that without public support it will not survive long and hopefully it is also taking initiatives to cooperate with citizens' centers, trade unions and so one.

Olsztyn Voivodship Elections End

LD011048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] The 18th PZPR voivodship report-back and election conference ended last night in Olsztyn. A new voivodship committee was elected, as was the voivodship audit commission and voivodship party control commission. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak was elected first secretary of the voivodship party committee. The Executive and Secretariat will be elected at the plenum on Thursday. The resolution which was adopted contains tasks and directives of the voivodship party organization for the next few years. The newly elected authorities are committed to continuing the process of socialist renewal. Also, 31 delegates to the ninth congress were elected, including 7 workers and 7 farmers. In all, Olsztyn Voivodship will be represented at the congress by 34 delegates.

Tarnow Elections End

LD010058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The report-back and election conference in Tarnow ended yesterday. Some speakers at the Tarnow urban conference, including the reelected first secretary of the voivodship committee, Jozef Tredowicz, dealt with guarantees for the democratization of party and social life, restricting the size of the party apparatus, simplification of party structures, and discontinuing the manipulation of information and the mass media. There was criticism of the Katowice Party Forum declaration assessing it as an attempt to disrupt party unity and to hamper the process of socialist renewal.

BYDGOSZCZ INVESTIGATION RESULTS DEMANDED

LD011248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] The plenum of the PZPR committee at the chemical works, Organika in Bydgoszcz has adopted a resolution which expresses concern over the protracted investigation into the Bydgoszcz events.

Members of the basic party organization [words indistinct] at the regional cartographic enterprise in Bydgoszcz demand that the results of the investigation should be published by 6 June. Members of the organization strongly protest against views expressed by the party forum at the voivodship committee in Katowice. The views expressed by the forum are considered extremely conservative and provocative. They appear to be controlled by the enemies of socialist renewal.

KANIA ADDRESSES 26 MAY MEETING OF RURAL YOUTH

AU291421 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 May 81 p 2

[Bernard Figiel and PAP report on speech by S. Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at the 26 May meeting with representatives of rural youths in Warsaw--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] STANISLAW KANIA, PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARY, TOOK THE FLOOR AT THE END OF THE MEETING. While referring to the presented program for the Rural Youth Union and to the discussion, he emphasized that it was highly important for the organization to wisely and boldly represent the interests of rural youths and their views. The party and people's authorities need that.

While referring to the basic documents defining the relationship of the PZPR to agriculture, the Central Committee first secretary stated that THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE HAD BEEN RECOGNIZED AS AN ISSUE OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE, THAT IS, IN THE INTEREST NOT ONLY OF THE PEASANTS ALONE, BUT ALSO OF ALL OUR COUNTRY'S CITIZENS. WE MUST SETTLE MANY PROBLEMS. IN THE FUTURE, POLAND MUST NOT BE A FOOD IMPORTING COUNTRY. HOWEVER, THE DESTINY OF AGRICULTURE IS BEING DETERMINED NOT ONLY IN THE COUNTRYSIDE, BUT ALSO WHERE THE MOST IMPORTANT DECISIONS ARE BEING ADOPTED ON THE DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL INCOME AND ON FACTORIES, PARTICULARLY THOSE SUPPLYING PRODUCTION MEANS FOR FARMING.

We will do the utmost, the speaker said, to enhance the broad development of rural self-government and to prevent divisions among farmers. While referring to agricultural circles, the speaker emphasized that they will be given support not only as an organization possessing a large amount of property, promoting progress in the countryside and rendering production services, but also representing and defending the interests of the peasants to an increasing extent. Stanislaw Kania referred to the stance taken by the 10th Central Committee Plenum and stressed that the relationship to the Private Farmer's Solidarity would be determined by the activity of that union, an activity revealing its face. The point is to engage that organization both in the defense of the farmers' interests and in spheres which would in particular invigorate the countryside and boost agricultural production.

Speaking about guarantees to peasant holdings mentioned in the discussion, the Central Committee first secretary emphasized the durability of that form of farming and the party's endeavor to consolidate among the farmers the feeling of owning land. S. Kania stressed that it was important to provide proper conditions to make agricultural production profitable and the need to supply farms with production means. He stated that, notwithstanding all the difficulties in our economy, efforts were being made to protect agriculture from restrictions and to assist it in the best way possible under the present conditions.

Stanislaw Kania pointed out the rich traditions of the rural youth movement and stated that SELFLESSNESS, SERVICE FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL, EFFORTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRYSIDE AND THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEOPLE'S POLAND CONSTITUTED THE MOVEMENT'S GREAT CAPITAL. It is good, he said, that the Rural Youth Union not only verbally, but also in practice refers to the experience of that movement. It is only fair to refer to the achievements of all youth organizations, to take from them what is the best and to adapt it to the present situation. The Rural Youth Union has taken a good start, and now the point is to consolidate it in activity. The Central Committee first secretary stressed that the Rural Youth Union was right to adopt the principle of cooperating with all youth organizations standing on the grounds of socialism, and stated that the party regarded the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, the Polish Scout Union as close comrades on the common front for the benefit of the socialist state and of continuing the line of renewal.

We proceed from the assumption that the party must not divide the terrain of activity into spheres for individual youth organizations. There are issues calling for the common position of the youth movement, the Central Committee first secretary emphasized, and we expect youth organizations to choose properly in this respect. Their prestige will be shaped in concrete activity in the work to make the aspirations of the younger generation true.

While indicating the ways to overcome difficulties in our economy, the Central Committee first secretary expressed the confidence that the forthcoming ninth congress would not only specify the party program, but would also create a climate more favorable for the pursuit of the line of socialist renewal and for restoring the normal rhythm of functioning in our economy.

STANISLAW KANIA INVITED THE RURAL YOUTH UNION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PRECONGRESS DISCUSSION. THE POINT IS, HE SAID, THAT THE PARTY WOULD LIKE TO HAVE YOUR ADVICE IN FORMULATING A PROGRAM CONCERNING THE COUNTRYSIDE AND AGRICULTURE, YOUTHS AND THE COUNTRY AT LARGE.

RESULTS OF SOLIDARITY GDANSK KKP SESSION REPORTED

LD292200 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 May (PAP)--Solidarity's National Consultative Commission [KKP] met in Gdansk 27-28 May. The themes of the commission's work were, in part, the talks being held with the government on various issues and in various fields, and also questions connected with the report-back and election campaign now under way in the trade union.

Up to now, Solidarity's election campaign has not (with rare exceptions) gone beyond factory elections. The campaign is lagging behind the originally planned schedule. At the moment, the campaign is entering its most difficult stage, that of electing regional authorities and delegates to the national congress.

It was stressed that the current elections are a most important issue for the trade union. The longstanding so-called argument over division into regions has been aggravated at the present stage. The spontaenously formed international [as received] founding committees cover varying territory with their activities: some cover several voivodships, others only part. Moreover, enterprises have declared their desire to join Interfactory Founding Committees with headquarters in other voivodships.

Analyzing the progress and results of the talks with the government, the commission noted that progress is being observed in a number of problems. This should be given a positive appraisal. This concerns above all the question of legality and also Solidarity's access to the mass media. [Passage indistinct] progress in the question of political prisoners. The talks on the question of economic reform were given a critical appraisal.

Analyzing Solidarity's foreign contacts, the KKP decided not to join any international organizations until the time of elections to Solidarity organizations at the national congress.

In connection with the Bydgoszcz conflict in March of this year, the KKP expressed concern over the fact that, despite the government's assurances, investigation of this matter has come to a standstill. Such a situation threatens new conflict. A special meeting of the KKP planned for 4 June in Bydgoszcz will be devoted to this question.

During the KKP meeting, it was noted also that an important current task is to preserve public order and calm and to fight any possible attempts to sow disarray and law-breaking.

SOLIDARITY'S KKP SUSPENDS 29 MAY SESSION

LD291702 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 29 May 81

[Unidentified correspondent's report on 29 May session of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity]

[Text] I invited Mr Janusz Onyszkiewicz, press spokesman of the KKP, to the microphone.

[Begin recording] [Question] What has been established so far? What can you say about the session of the commission?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] our union, having taken into consideration the very difficult economic situation of our country has decided to stop making pay demands and also to stop signing new agreements until all these matters have been fully resolved. We thought that this decision met the requests of the government and that the government would be loyal in observance of this decision. However, it appears that in the meantime the government has signed new agreements with Industrial Branch Trade Unions--with the union of metal workers and union of agricultural employees. This is a major surprise for us, and it is also a very threatening symptom, as this can be regarded as the government wishing to discredit our union by showing that the Industrial Branch Trade Unions are more effective in their fight for the rights of their employees and members. This can be simply described as some kind of a political game entered into by the government. In connection with this, we have strongly protested this sort of practice. We are worried that this sort of thing can have a very bad influence on further talks with the government. [Words indistinct] the work (?today) was, of course, very influenced by the death of the primate. [words indistinct] [end recording]

Because of the death of Primate Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, the KKP has suspended its session. [passage indistinct] Because of the continuing state of social tension, the KKP has issued the following statement:

It is not in the interests of Solidarity, or any other progressive forces, to cause tension by thoughtless incidents and hooligan excesses in the period of electoral campaign of the union and the electoral campaign of the PZPR, which are of such a great importance. We believe that the results of democratization and the calm conduct of the elections can only bring about beneficial effects for our country.

SOLIDARITY KKP TO DISCUSS BYDGOSZCZ EVENTS 4 JUNE

LD291216 Warsaw PAP in English 1125 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 May (PAP)--In connection with the Bydgoszcz conflict of last March, the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity has published an open letter to the society. Despite the general expectations, the issue of the Bydgoszcz provocation has not been solved yet, the letter reads. Contrary to the government's assurances, the investigation of the case has stalled, it said.

This poses the threat of a new conflict, which is evident in what is going on in regional organizations of Solidarity. The commission will hold a special meeting on this issue in Bydgoszcz, scheduled for 4 June. We appeal to all organizations, to all of the society for help insolving the matter without provoking conflicts, the letter said.

It was also said in the course of the commission's meeting, closed yesterday, that an important task now is to maintain social order and peace, counter any attempts at sowing unrest and infringing upon the law. The National Consultative Commission also decided that Solidarity should deal with the issue of wasting food and other staple goods.

SOLIDARITY LETTER THREATENS 10 JUNE STRIKE ACTION

LD292226 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 29 May 81

[Letter issued 29 May to the public by the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity]

[Text] Despite universal expectations of the public [word indistinct] in spite of government assurances, investigations of this matter have reached a blind alley. This state of affairs entails a loss of public confidence in the authorities [word indistinct] and uncertainty regarding the intentions of the organs in charge of maintaining public order even when interventions in [word indistinct] matters are undertaken.

This situation entails the peril of a new conflict. In accordance with what had earlier been tentatively agreed upon the National Consultative Commission [KKP] the Bydgoszcz Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] [as heard] refrained from embarking on a protest action until 15 April. Subsequently, manifesting a greater responsibility for and understanding of the situation [word indistinct] the authorities it extended the date to which the state of strike readiness would be suspended until 10 June of this year.

However, that day is the final deadline. A number of regional organizations have requested the KKP's consent to join the possible protest action of the Bydgoszcz MKZ, in view of the fact that a solution to the conflict is a matter of national importance.

In connection with this a KKP session will be held in Bydgoszcz on 4 June. Calm in the country is endangered again. We appeal to all organizations and the entire public to help us deal with the matter in a conciliatory way. Let us remember that the guilty must be punished. This guarantees that public confidence will be restored. Our society cannot have those who are immune [osoby nie-tykalne] in its midst for it is precisely these people who nearly brought a national disaster down upon us in March this year.

HUNGER STRIKE PROTEST CONTINUES, EXPANDS

LD311030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] NSZZ Solidarity members at the Azglebie general construction plant in Sosnowiec have adopted a resolution demanding immediate and full implementation of the fourth point of the Gdansk agreement of August last year. They demand the release of people who in their view are imprisoned for political convictions, and a pardon for the Kowalczyk brothers. The resolution expressed full support for hunger strikes being held at the Zablegie general construction plant, the Sdsnowiec small automobile plant, and at Myslowice coalmine.

Hunger Strikers Increase

NC011838 Paris AFP in English 1832 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jun (AFP)--Maria Moczulska, wife of Leszek Moczulski, imprisoned president of the "Independent Poland Confederation" (KPN), went on hunger strike with three other persons today in Katowice, a "Solidarity" source there said.

The hunger strikers are demanding the release of Mr Moczulski and four other KPN members arrested last autumn, and an amnesty for Jerzy and Ryszard Kowalczyk, brothers who have since 1972 been serving a 25-year jail term for a bombing that caused no casualties.

Last May 20 about 15 other persons went on hunger strike in Sosnowieck, near Katowice, and Gdansk to demand the freeing of "political prisoners." The hunger strike is continuing, and one of the Sosnowiec hunger-strikers, Jan Lipuwski, aged 36, is said to have been taken to the hospital last Thursday.

U.S. HOUSE DELEGATION MEETS WITH ROMANIAN LEADERS

Meeting With GNA's Goisan

AU291848 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1747 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 29 May (AGERPRES)--On May 29, the chairman of Romania's Grand National Assembly [GNA], Nicolae Giosan, had an interview with the delegation of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives within the U.S. Congress, led by Melvin Price, chairman of the committee, Democrat, representative for Illinois now visiting Romania at the invitation of the Romanian parliament.

The same day the guests met the chairman of the commission on defense matters of the GNA, Ion Coman, and a group of deputies, members of the commission.

During the talks, the sides pointed to the positive evolution of the relations between Romania and the USA, and at the same time, to the possibilities for the expansion and diversification of collaboration, both bilaterally and internationally. They highlighted the contribution the Romanian and American parliamentarians can and must make to promoting the ties of friendship and cooperation between Romania and USA, between the Romanian and the American peoples, for a better mutual acquaintance and for the just and equitable settlement of the great issues facing the contemporary world.

The interview was attended by Ilie Ceausescue, vice chairman, and Luigi Martis, secretary of GNA Commission for Defense Matters, Iuliu Fejes, secretary of GNA Commission for Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation, and other deputies.

Attending was Rudolph Aggrey, U.S. Ambassador in Bucharest.

Meeting With Andrei

AU291844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 29 May (AGERPRES)--On Friday, May 29, the minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, had an interview with the delegation of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives within the U.S. Congress, led by Melvin Price, chairman of the committee, Democrat, representative for Illinois.

On the occasion, they discussed aspects of the further development of the Romanian-American bilateral relations and of the collaboration between the two states on the international arena for a policy of peace, collaboration and understanding among peoples.

Received by Ceausescu

AU301450 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the delegation of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress led by Melvin Price, chairman of the committee, Democrat, representative from Illinois, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA]. The delegation is comprised of the following representatives: William Dickinson, Republican, Alabama; Samuel Stratton, Democrat, New York; Richard White, Democrat, Texas; Robert Mollohan, Democrat, West Virginia; Elwood Hillis, Republican, Indiana; Antonio Borja Won Pat, Democrat, Guam; Robert Badham, Republican, California; Richard Schulze, Republican, Pennsylvania; and John Fary, Democrat, Illinois.

The meeting was attended by GNA Chairman Nicolae Giosan; Ion Coman, chairman of the GNA Defense Commission; Stepfan Andrei, foreign minister; Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense; Iuliu Fejes, secretary of the GNA Commission for Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation, and Constantin Teodorescu, deputy.

The delegation head expressed profound thanks for being received by the Romanian head of State, and expressed satisfaction with the contacts held with Romanian officials dealing with Romanian-U.S. relations and international affairs. The delegation members highly praised the Romanian people's achievements in developing their country, and President Nicolae Ceausescu's personal contribution to promoting a foreign policy of peace, independence and extensive international cooperation.

Greeting the delegation members, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in his turn expressed satisfaction with the U.S. congressmen's visit, and expressed the view that this visit will contribute to better mutual understanding and to further developing bilateral relations.

The sides emphasized the positive evolution of bilateral cooperation and collaboration, and stressed the broad opportunities existing for expanding and deepening these relations in political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural areas, to their mutual benefit and in the interests of the cause of international peace, security, understanding and cooperation among nations. In this context they emphasized the role that the parliaments and parliament members of the two countries can play to promote closer Romanian-U.S. friendship and cooperation, and an extensive, mutually advantageous cooperation aimed at resolving major contemporary problems in keeping with the interests of all states, regardless of their size, economic and military strength, and social-political system.

On discussing certain international issues, the sides stressed that the current world situation requires greater efforts to halt the aggravation of the international political climate; the resumption and consolidation of the process of detente, on the basis of respect for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights and mutual advantage, noninterference in internal affairs and nonrecourse to the use or threat of force; and the settlement of conflicts in various parts of the world peacefully. They also stated that international peace and security require specific measures to halt the arms race and achieve general, primarily nuclear, disarmament, cutting back military spending and enhancing trust among nations. Of special importance is the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order. The sides also stressed the importance of successfully concluding the Madrid meeting for world peace, as that conference can activate implementation of the Helsinki documents and strengthen trust, security and cooperation on the continent, and can facilitate the adoption of measures for demilitarization, military disengagement and disarmament in Europe and throughout the world.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Meeting with Olteanu

AU301855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 30 May (AGERPRES)--Romanian Minister of National Defence Major General Constantin Olteanu had an interview on May 30 with the delegation of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress led by Melvin Price, chairman of the committee, Democrat, representative of Illinois.

COMMUNIQUE, DECLARATION ON GHANAIAN PRESIDENT VISIT

Joint Communique

AU291350 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 May 81 p 3

[Romanian-Ghanaian communique on Ghanaian President Hilla Limann's 22-25 May visit to Romania, issued on 25 May in Bucharest]

[Text] Dr Hillan Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana, paid an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania 22-25 May 1981 at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The president of the Republic of Ghana laid a wreath at the monument of the heroes of the struggle for the freedom of the people and fatherland and for socialism.

President Hilla Limann and the members of the delegation of the Republic of Ghana visited economic and sociocultural units in Bucharest, Ploiesti and Brasov Counties.

The representatives of the Republic of Ghana were met everywhere with particular cordiality and hospitality, an expression of feelings of friendship mutually nurtured for each other by the Romanian and Ghanaian peoples.

Official talks took place between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Dr Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana. The talks were attended by:

For the Socialist Republic of Romania: Petru Enache, vice president of the State Council; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of agriculture and food industry; Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Nicolae Popovici, general prosecutor of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Silviu Curticeanu, secretary of the Presidency and of the State Council; Constantin Mitea, counselor of the president of the republic; Petre Tanasie, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Constantin Herascu, Romania's ambassador to Ghana.

For the Republic of Ghana: Nana Okutwer Bekoe III, national leader of the People's National Party [PNP]; Issac K. Chinebuah, minister of foreign affairs; Joe Reindorf, minister of justice and general prosecutor; Y.N.A. Agbesi, minister of agriculture; A.M. Arthur, presidential secretary; S.E. Quarm, main secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; A.Y. Aggrey-Orleans, director ad interim at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; George Yise Mahama, Ghana's ambassador to Romania' and Sam Quaicoe, head of the presidential press services.

During the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding and respect, the two heads of state briefed each other on concerns of their countries in socioeconomic construction. They examined in detail the current stage of bilateral relations and the implementation of bilateral decisions and agreements previously concluded and expressed full satisfaction at the friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Dr Hilla Limann established guidelines and modalities for further developing and intensifying Romanian-Ghanaian relations in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and all other fields. They assessed that the development of economic relations, particularly the production-sharing, are a key element of deepening relations between the two states. They agreed that Romania and Ghana have the necessary economic potential to deepen economic cooperation and diversify trade exchanges between them. The two heads of states stressed that the development of Romanian-Ghanaian cooperation and trade as well as the cooperation in science, technology, education and culture assist the national effort of the two countries for socioeconomic progress.

During the visit, the members of the Romanian and Ghanaian delegation had working meetings, during which they examined concrete aspects of bilateral relations and cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields.

They also exchanged detailed views on topical issues of the international situation and noted an identity or great similarity of viewpoints in connection with these issues.

Proceeding from common interests and identical positions on major international issues, the two presidents decided to intensify consultations and cooperation between representatives of their countries within the United Nations, other international bodies, the "Group of 77" and the movement of nonaligned countries, in order to increase their contribution to a just settlement of these issues, in the interest of peoples.

At the end of the visit the sides signed the following documents: a joint declaration on strengthening friendship and continuously developing cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Ghana; a general agreement on long-term economic and technical cooperation; and an agreement on cooperation in agriculture.

The leaders of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Ghana highly assessed the fruitful results of the talks held and pointed out that President Hilla Limann's official friendly visit, the joint declaration and other documents signed during the visit make an important contribution to expanding traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Ghana, to the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of the policy of peace, detente, national independence and international cooperation.

Dr Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana, expressed warm gratitude for the cordial reception and hospitality extended to him and his delegation during the stay in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Dr Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana, invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to pay an official friendly visit to the Republic of Ghana. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be established later, through diplomatic channels.

Joint Declaration

AU291230 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 May 81 pp 1, 5

["Romanian-Ghanaian Joint Declaration on Strengthening Friendship and Continuously Developing Cooperation Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Ghana" on the visit paid by Ghanaian President Hilla Limann to Romania 22-25 May]

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Ghana,

Firmly determined to expand and diversify traditional relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two countries and peoples,

Convinced that the intensification of political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Ghana is in accordance with the aspirations for progress, prosperity and development of the two friendly peoples and also contributes to strengthening solidarity and action unity of all progressive forces and all peoples in their common struggle for peace, national independence, detente and international understanding,

Determined to actively contribute, in the particularly complex current international situation, to promoting the policy of detente, cooperation, national independence and peace; resolving the problems facing mankind in the interest of peoples; attaining overall disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament; eliminating underdevelopment; establishing a new international economic order; promoting the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and the policy of apartheid and racist discrimination; and peacefully resolving all differences between states through negotiations alone,

Reiterating the adherence of their countries to provisions and principles of the joint solemn declaration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Ghana signed on 27 February 1977 in Accra, to norms of the international law and to goals and principles included in the UN Charter,

Agreed during the official friendly visit paid by the president of the Republic of Ghana to Romania 22-25 May 1981 to make the following declaration on strengthening friendship and continuously developing cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Ghana:

I.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Ghana, after making a profound examination of the current stage of Romanian-Ghanaian relations and the way in which bilateral agreements and understandings are being implemented, express satisfaction at the fruitful cooperation in the political, socioeconomic and cultural fields between the two states.

The two presidents positively assess the results of meetings between representatives of the two countries--members of the governments, parliaments, government parties and mass and public organizations--for continuously expanding and deepening relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples. They reiterate the determination to continue to develop bilateral contacts, to expand the exchange of information and experience in socioeconomic construction and to broaden cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and international fields with a view to defending peace and strengthening national independence and cooperation among all nations.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Ghana express the conviction that economic ties and particularly production-sharing are a basic element of intensifying and deepening Romanian-Ghanaian relations. They positively assess the joint ventures attained thus far and consider that there are further important opportunities for developing mutually advantageous economic cooperation in high priority fields as well as trade exchanges; in this respect they decide that both sides should increase their efforts to expand the volume of trade and to attain various economic projects of interest to both countries. Pointing out the important role played by the joint commission for economic and technical cooperation in promoting the implementation of this goal, the two presidents deem it necessary to intensify the activities of this commission so that it can identify new opportunities for cooperation, closely supervise the completion of projects under negotiation and ensure a steady and balanced increase in bilateral trade exchanges. They decided that the proceedings of the third session of the joint commission for economic and technical cooperation should take place in the last quarter of 1981 in Bucharest. On that occasion the sides should reach agreement on signing cooperation agreements on completing certain projects in Ghana in the fields of agriculture, oil, other natural resources, wood processing, chemistry, other industrial branches and so forth. Until that session, experts of the two countries will meet in Accra and Bucharest to clarify various technical and trade conditions as well as ways and means to complete these projects.

The two presidents believe that the development of trade relations between Ghana and Romania, based on mutual advantage and assistance and close cooperation, is one of the contributions made by the two countries to promoting the new international economic order and establishing new and equitable relations among states.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Ghana stressed the importance of this between the two countries in the scientific and cultural fields and the contributions thus made to better understanding and cooperation between the two peoples.

Stressing the particular importance of meetings and talks at the highest level, which, through understandings and decisions concluded on such occasions, mark new stages in consolidating, diversifying and deepening cooperation between the two countries and peoples, the two presidents speak out for continuing these meetings as well as frequent consultations and contacts between government, mass and public organizations and between social, cultural and sports institutions of the two countries.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Ghana emphasized the usefulness of the existing legal framework to create optimal conditions to broadly develop bilateral ties in all fields of activity; they decided to expand this legal framework and to take the necessary measures to implement certain agreements already concluded. They expressed satisfaction at the signing, during this visit, of a general agreement on long term economic and technological cooperation and an understanding on cooperation in agriculture.

The two presidents believe that the rapid development of Romanian-Ghanaian cooperation in all fields, in accordance with the spirit of friendship characteristic to their relations, contributes to promoting the socioeconomic progress of the two countries, strengthening peace and international cooperation, establishing a climate of detente and security and stimulating the process of building a new kind of international relations desired by democratic and progressive forces and all peoples. They reiterate the firm determination of the two states to continue to jointly act to deepen traditional friendship, strengthen solidarity and develop cooperation to the benefit of the Romanian and Ghanaian peoples and in the interest of peace, independence and international cooperation.

II

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Ghana had a detailed exchange of views on the processes occurring in the contemporary world and on topical international issues. They assessed that mankind is currently experiencing great revolutionary, social and national changes and witnessing a greater assertion of the will of peoples to put an end once and for all to the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy and all forms of foreign domination and oppression, to be independent and masters of their own destiny, to exert sovereignty over their national riches, to freely choose the path of their social development without any outside interference and to coexist and cooperate in peace and security, on the basis of full equality of rights.

The presidents of Romania and Ghana also note an intensification of the policy of force and diktat as well as of the redivision of spheres of domination and influence; they also note the further existence of unresolved problems and the appearance of new conflicts and states of tension in various parts of the world, the intensification of the arms race, the deepening of the world economic and energy crisis and the lack of progress in eliminating underdevelopment, something which has led to an aggravation of the international situation and has raised new and serious dangers to the security and independence of peoples and to the peace of all mankind.

Expressing concern with these developments, the two presidents believe it is the high duty of peoples and progressive forces everywhere to energetically act in close unity to prevent the deterioration of the international situation, to resume and continue the policy of detente, national independence and peace and to promote cooperation and respect among nations.

The two presidents firmly reiterate the need for all states to observe the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries, nonuse of force and the threat of force, the peaceful and negotiated resolution of all problems and conflicts between states and each people's legitimate right to freely choose its socioeconomic development path.

They point out that the evolution of the world situation clearly shows that in the current stage, the formation and development of national states represents a very important factor for eliminating underdevelopment, promoting the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and attaining a better and more just world.

In the current circumstances, it is all the more necessary to strengthen the national independence of all peoples, this being one of the key tasks of all those advocating progress, cooperation and peace.

The presidents of Romania and Ghana stress the concern of their countries over the perpetuation and multiplication of situations of resorting to the use or threat of force in resolving international conflicts and are worried that various developing countries are often involved in such disputes and conflicts, something which prevents their efforts and resources from being devoted to priority goals of their socioeconomic development. Such differences and conflicts jeopardize overall peace and security, lead to an aggravation of relations among states, stimulate the arms race and create conditions for interference in the domestic affairs of other states.

Pointing out the serious consequences for all countries of greater economic instability in the world, the persistence of the economic, energy and monetary-financial crisis and the maintenance of underdevelopment in broad areas of the globe, the two presidents believe that eliminating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order are a key prerequisite for the peace and security of peoples and for mankind's future itself. They note with concern that no substantial progress was made in this respect at negotiation held thus far within the United Nations or outside that organization and that the situation of developing countries continues to deteriorate.

Advocating the right of peoples to development, the two presidents point out the need to immediately begin and conduct global negotiations, on the basis of a constructive political will, concerning the international economic cooperation; they also emphasize the need to continue to make maximum efforts to eliminate all obstacles which have led to the stagnation of those negotiations.

They stress the decisive role of the national effort in making progress for the economic development of the developing countries and the need for these countries to be granted more substantial assistance from the developed countries.

The presidents of Romania and Ghana point out the particular importance of expanding economic cooperation between developing countries and strengthening their solidarity and action unity as a key prerequisite for obtaining positive results within those negotiations and making progress toward attaining a new international economic order.

Profoundly concerned over the unprecedented increase in the arms race and the utilization of huge material, financial and human resources for military purposes, which represent a heavy burden for all peoples and a constant threat to world peace and security, the presidents of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Ghana reiterate the firm conviction that the attainment of practical and efficient measures of overall disarmament, primarily nuclear one, is a key issue of current international relations on which mankind's peace, security and progress depend.

Assessing that firm action should be taken to defend the supreme right of each people and all men to life, freedom and peace, the two presidents deem it necessary to immediately proceed to totally banning nuclear tests, ceasing the production and gradually reducing stockpiles of nuclear weapons, until their complete elimination, banning the use of nuclear weapons, banning the development of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons, reducing military expenditures, eliminating military bases and withdrawing troops from foreign territories, creating nuclear-free zones and areas of peace in various regions of the world and dismantling military pacts.

The means thus saved as a result of reducing military expenditures should be used to resolve each country's socioeconomic problems and particularly to assist the developing countries in order to accelerate their socioeconomic progress.

In connection with the situation in Europe, the two presidents stress the importance attached by the two countries to building security and promoting broad cooperation between European states and the positive effects such achievements would have upon peace and understanding throughout the world. They express concern over the situation in Europe, where there are two opposed military blocs, where the arms race continues to intensify and where the most modern means of mass-destruction, including medium-range nuclear missiles, continue to be amassed, something which poses great dangers to the peace and security of Europe and the world.

The presidents of Romania and Ghana point out the particular importance of successfully concluding the Madrid meeting of representatives of European states, so that it can adopt a document of substance which should give a new and powerful impetus to the uniform implementation of the principles of provisions included in the Helsinki Final Act, should convene a conference on trust and disarmament in Europe, should ensure the continuity of the process of security by fixing the date and place of the next meeting and should take new steps toward developing economic, scientific and cultural cooperation on the continent. The two presidents appeal for the deployment and development of new missiles in Europe to be halted and for negotiations on their complete elimination to be started.

Examining the situation in Africa, the president of Romania and the president of Ghana stress the ever more powerful assertion of the desire of African peoples and countries to develop in freedom and independence, without any foreign interference.

A telling confirmation of the firm resolution of peoples to struggle for independence is the brilliant victory of the national liberation movement of the Zimbabwe people, whom Romania and Ghana have always granted full political, moral and material support.

The two presidents point out the urgent requirement to ensure Namibia's access to independence and the Namibian people's right to freely choose the path of its future development, in accordance with their legitimate interests.

In view of the latest developments resulting from the negative position adopted by the racist regime in South Africa, which led to the failures of the Geneva conference, the two presidents reiterate the full support for the efforts made by the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement to find a political solution to the Namibia problem and to implement the resolutions adopted by the world organization. They express militant solidarity with and full support for the just struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and independence, under the leadership of SWAPO [The South-West African People's Organization], the legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The two presidents also emphasize the need to eliminate the policy of apartheid and racist discrimination totally and immediately and reiterate the support of their countries for the South African people's struggle against racism and for the right to freedom, equality and social progress.

The presidents of Romania and Ghana speak out for peacefully resolving contentious issues between African states through negotiations between the interested sides and emphasize the important role devolving on the Organization of African Unity in politically resolving differences and states of tension in Africa and strengthening the solidarity and unity of African countries.

The presidents of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Ghana believe that everything should be done to resolve the Middle East problems through negotiations, with the participation of all interested sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. In this respect, they believe it necessary to organize an international conference within the United Nations for an overall just and lasting peace which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967, the resolution of the Palestinian people's problems, including the creation of their own independent state, and ensuring the integrity and independence of all states in that area.

The presidents firmly advocate the solution of states of conflict that have emerged in other parts of the world exclusively through peaceful means and negotiations, on the basis of respect for the right of peoples to freely decide their destiny in accordance with national interests and without any foreign interference. They believe that the political settlement of contentious problems has direct and positive consequences on consolidating national independence, diminishes international tension and ensures the resumption of the policy of detente and peace.

The two presidents consider that the United Nations is the most adequate forum for comprehensively discussing and resolving all international problems, conflicts and states of tension between states; in this respect, they stressed the need to enhance the role and responsibility of this organization, to democratize its bodies and improve their efficiency and to adapt the organization to realities of the international life.

They believe that one should ensure the active participation of all states, regardless of size or social system, in resolving all problems. Small and medium-size countries, developing countries and nonaligned countries should particularly play an ever more active role in discussing and solving all international problems.

They point out the importance of the Movement of Nonaligned States in the struggle against imperialism and for building a new international economic order and promoting the principles of international law in relations among states.

Proceeding from their common interests and identical or very close positions on international issues, the president of Romania and the president of Ghana decided to intensify consultations and cooperation between representatives of their countries at the United Nations and other international bodies, in the "Group of 77" and the Nonaligned Movement, in order to contribute to a just and democratic resolution of problems facing mankind.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of Ghana express full satisfaction at the fruitful results of the visit and talks held. They are firmly convinced that these results make an important contribution to continuously strengthening relations of close friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Ghana, to the benefit of the Romanian and Ghanian peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, progress, detente and cooperation in the world.

Bucharest, 25 May 1981

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU011318 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, today arrived in Bucharest on an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania. On his arrival at Otopeni Airport the guest was met by Comrade Stefan Andrei and other officials.

Meeting With Andrei

AU011900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Jun (AGERPRES)--Official talks started in Bucharest on June 1 between Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and Jozef Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic. The current stage and the development prospects of the relations between the two countries, just as current international questions were analysed on the occasion.

The same day, the Romanian Foreign Minister gave a dinner in honour of his Polish counterpart. During the dinner, toasts were proposed to the health of Nicolae Ceausescu and Stanislaw Kania, to the steady development of the relations of fraternal friendship and multilateral collaboration between the two countries, to peace and international understanding.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH PRC ENDS SESSION

AU281939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 28 May (AGERPRES)--Fresh ventures and forms of technico-scientific cooperation were agreed upon between Romania and China, during the works of the joint Romanian-Chinese commission in this domain, held in Bucharest, on May 21-28.

Appreciating the results scored in the expansion and diversification of the tecnnico-scientific collaboration between the two countries, especially in machine-building, chemistry, metallurgy, agriculture, light industry and transport, the session of the commission established cooperation objectives of mutual interest in machine-building, electronics, electrical engineering, chemistry and petro-chemistry, computation technique, information, capitalization of metal and non-metal ores, buildings.

At the end of the proceedings, a protocol of the session was signed by the two chairmen of the commission: Ion Teoreanu, vice-chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, and Yang Yepeng, deputy minister of chemistry.

ALBANIA'S ANTI-YUGOSLAV CAMPAIGN DRAWS CRITICISM

AU011636 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Cedomir Vuckovic commentary]

[Text] For a very long time now--it can be said ever since 1948--Albania has waged a campaign against Yugoslavia. What is conspicuous in this connection is the fact that it is doing it along two parallel tracks: repeating its official statements that it wants to cooperate while it simultaneously continues to grossly attack and scorn Yugoslav society as a whole, its self-management, its nonaligned foreign policy orientation and its policy of brotherhood and unity of its peoples and nationalities. In this connection Cedomir Vuckovic comments:

All spheres of our socialist society are imbued with the unanimous aspiration to equality, equal rights and freedom of all peoples and nationalities (?and all working people)--regardless of where they live or work or what they do within the process of creating social income--in deciding their own fate. Any privileges or any isolation within the narrow boundaries of a basic work organization, commune, province or republic are alien to self-management. We Yugoslav self-managers have learned a lesson from our experience in the recent Kosovo events: Isolation within provincial boundaries resulted in shortcomings that made the appearance of irredentism and of counterrevolutionary elements possible. Enclosure within narrow boundaries also resulted in other accompanying shortcomings, including a loss of the sense of reality, both in economic development and in the development of other social fields, such as education, enlightenment and culture.

Yugoslavia's openness toward itself and toward the world is at the very basis of its rapid internal development, the advancement of its cooperation with the world on the basis of equality and the reputation that it enjoys in all parts of this divided earth of ours. Bearing all this in mind, it is not difficult to understand why our neighbors in Albania are so greatly troubled by self-management. They have apparently understood well that dogmatism--with its bastion precisely in Albania--cannot resist for very long the democratic winds of world development. They know that our society has won the battle against Stalinist pressures and against dogmatism precisely as a result of the establishment and development of democratic and self-managing relations in all spheres of life. For this reason they attack anyone who mentions self-management.

Is Tirana afraid that something of self-management might spread to Albania also? For that reason counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo and elsewhere have been wholeheartedly supported to enable them to oppose self-managing Yugoslavia, and those counterrevolutionary forces are reactionary and dogmatist forces. What do the Albanian dogmatists offer [few words indistinct]? Equality in poverty, satisfaction in privation, happiness and calm in an atmosphere of fear and reprisals.

Finally the question must be asked whether now, when the cards are known and when the working people of Kosovo and all Yugoslavia have clearly demonstrated that they would emerge stronger and more experienced from the present situation, they in Albania still think that they will be able to conceal the truth from their own people. It seems that the nervous reaction following the failure of irredentism and counterrevolution in Kosovo is making those responsible in Albania restless. It is known that every evil also has its good side. Yugoslavia has remained united and has remained open to all who want to cooperate with it on the basis of equality. In the same way the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities, who have encountered difficulties and trials in the past, are determined to defend their independence regardless of which of its parts may be threatened.

It is a common characteristic of all peoples of the world to aspire to freedom, because there is never enough freedom. However, instead of freedom, the people in Albania are offered the opportunity to interfere in Yugoslavia's internal affairs.

That is certainly not the goal of the Albanian people, especially if such attempts as the one in Kosovo fail. One day the Albanian people will undoubtedly have to turn to themselves, to their own development and their own problems. But they will decide on that themselves.

SWAPY CONFERENCE PRESIDENT VIEWS KOSOVO EVENTS

LD292248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1714 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Novi Sad, 29 May (TANJUG)--For no single nationality in a country such as ours whose identity is multinational, and therefore for the Albanian nationality in Kosovo, can workers' bread be better if it is not good for all of us.

This was stressed today by Kolu Siroka, Presidium president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, in his speech about the events in Kosovo to the soldiers and officers at the Yugoslav People's Army Club in Novi Sad.

Events in Kosovo, in Kolu Siroka's words, have from the very beginning been counter-revolutionary and hostile. How else could the slogan about the rallying of Albanians, about the demand for the unity of Albanians regardless of where they might be in our country and abroad, be explained? This kind of rallying together by any nationality is not envisaged by any agreement of ours; our Constitution does not acknowledge it and it does not recognize such solutions to intrahuman and intranational relations.

Kolu Siroka said in reference to intranational relations that we had already long ago thrown out of our vocabulary the term "national minority", this dogmatic-Stalinist encumbrance. A minority in Yugoslavia is not a minority but part of our community, of our identity, with all its obligations and rights. This is a substantial change, something that the whole world recognizes, Siroka stated. He went on to say that in this respect too, however, there were things which should be overcome. This refers to the poor heritage left by the past not only in the material but also in the spiritual sense, in consciousness, in human minds. He pointed out that the tendency was to go more into the past to look for heroes who have no connection with the struggles of workers and the working class, with their present day aspirations, with their historical task to change the world.

Kolu Siroka drew attention to the fact that Kosovo had in only a quarter of a century--not in 100 or 200 years--with a population of whom 90 percent had been peasants and the same percentage illiterates, traversed the road from shepherd to university professor and academician.

Kolu Siroka pointed to the ideo-political differentiation in Kosovo, to making a distinction, to uncompromising elimination of all unhealthy growths, regardless of how painful this might be. He said that in his talks with young people he has heard how the young had not known about many things and that they had not been informed. This only confirms that educational work in schools has in this respect been neglected.

Old veterans have been saying these days that they are ready to join the front ranks. However, Kolu Siroka warns, it is the young people who should be in these front ranks as soon as possible.

We must, he went on, talk with the people, not only with communists, because it is our achievements which have been attacked. The working people in Kosovo have a clear class orientation. With all the troubles they have in production and remuneration, they did not allow the demonstrators to enter factory courtyards.

In the ideopolitical differentiation waged in Kosovo now, there are young people of both sexes who, to spite of the demonstrators, are applying to enter the League of Communists, Kolu Siroka, Presidium president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, said among other things.

NIN SAYS 'STATIST SYNDROME' CAUSES KOSOVO EVENTS

LD291742 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1604 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 29 May (TANJUG)--There is a unanimous belief in Yugoslavia that a critical analysis of one's own shortcomings and resolute action, as called for by the action programme of the communists in Kosovo, alone will bring genuine peace, the influential Belgrade weekly NIN writes today.

Critical and specific analyses of the causes (?and) consequences of the nationalistic escalation in Kosovo appear in the public daily, without hesitation as to naming the things for what they really are. The view is increasingly crystalizing that the "statist syndrome" was one of the (?more) important links in the chain of causes of the riots in Kosovo.

In the Yugoslav political terminology, the term "statism" denotes the tendency of [words indistinct] (?to monopolize) power and eliminate self-management.

Many Yugoslavs believe that Albania's interference and fomentation of nationalism in Kosovo can be explained by the fact that statism continues in Albania in an extreme, totalitarian and Stalinist form.

The Yugoslav press notes that participants in the demonstrations in Kosovo had for the most part come from "environments where self-management was insufficiently developed" and that "self-management was practically blocked" in environments penetrated by nationalism.

Essentially, the "struggle in Kosovo has been and remains a struggle for self-management," said Azem Vlasi, the newly-elected president of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Kosovo.

The obstruction of self-management and the strengthening of statism in Kosovo stemmed partly from the fact that some of the province's leaders held their posts for over ten years, the Yugoslav press underlines.

NIN, however, carries statements by two of the criticized functionaries who maintain that the accusations against them are unjustified and exaggerated and say that they will defend their activities before political forums.

By unmasking nationalism in their own environments, the other parts of Yugoslavia are extending the best possible support to the progressive forces in Kosovo and their struggle against nationalism.

According to the Belgrade daily VECERNJE NOVOSTI, charges have been brought against 20 persons in Belgrade because of nationalistic manifestations in connection with Kosovo.

Warning of the danger of nationalism of other nations in Yugoslavia, a senior party functionary has categorically stated that "no alliances" with their nationalisms against Albanian irredentism are possible.

Analysing the "Albanian connection" with the disorders in Kosovo, the Yugoslav press cites a query which appeared in I VRADHYNI, a daily close to the Athens government: Is Albania aware of the consequences to itself if destabilization were to occur in Yugoslavia?

The impression gained from the analysis of Albania's ideological propaganda is that involved are irrational and aggressive attempts at justifying territorial pretensions against Yugoslavia. Things become clearer, writes NIN when one takes into account that the absolute ruler of Albania, Enver Hoxha, has vowed to enable the "genuine unification" of all Albanians.

It is then only one step, and this step has already been taken, to organizing illegal pro-Albanian parties in Yugoslavia, instigating bloodshed and planting bombs, says NIN in an allusion to last Saturday's terrorist attack on the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana.

NEWSMEN ATTACKED BY *ALBANIAN EXTREMISTS IN GENEVA*

LD301318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1233 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Geneva, 30 May (TANJUG)--Demonstrations by groups of Albanian extremists were held in Geneva today in which members of fascist and emigre organizations from the FRG also took part.

During the mass rally, which was held in the center of Geneva, a group of enraged extremists attacked two Yugoslav newsmen--a correspondent of POLITIKA and RILINDIJA, (?Borko) Stosic, and TANJUG correspondent Zarko Stojanovic. In this completely unprovoked brutal attack, the extremists physically attacked the Yugoslav reporters, tried to take their passports and threatened them with death. The extremists knocked the Yugoslav newsmen down onto the pavement and kicked them, causing them serious injuries.

A policeman, who was very near the scene of the attack, was late in approaching the attacked newsmen and did nothing to protect them from the unruly demonstrators or to secure first aid for them. This demonstration by Albanian and other fascist extremists was held with the approval of the Swiss canton authorities.

The character of this anti-Yugoslav demonstration was clearly shown by the symbols under which they were held today. At the head of a several hundred-strong procession were two flags of the old monarchist Albania and between them was the flag of Enver Hoxha's People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Under these united symbols, the mass rally took place in the center of Geneva, at which speakers of the extremist groups poured all their rage and hate against socialist Yugoslavia. One of the main slogans and exclamations at the rally was: "long live proletarian internationalism."

Further on Attack

LD301721 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 30 May 81

[Excerpts] Geneva, 30 May (TANJUG)--At about 1300, following the brutal physical attack by anti-Yugoslav demonstrators in Geneva on two Yugoslav journalists, Borko Stosic, POLITIKA correspondent, was taken to the emergency section of the canton hospital where he is now undergoing an examination. TANJUG correspondent Zarko Stojanovic, though injured, has continued to carry on with his duties.

Yesterday the Geneva police informed the Yugoslav Consulate about the demonstrations' duration and route. When the consulate representative asked why the demonstrations had been approved, the answer was among other things that it was better that they be organized demonstrations than "wild ones."

However, in recent days a number of such "wild attacks" took place in several places in Switzerland. On these occasions leaders and representatives of the administrations of our clubs were attacked. Such an attack was also made in the very center of the capital, Berne, on the president of a Yugoslav citizens' club. One of the three attackers lunged with a knife at our citizen who managed to evade it thanks to the fact that he is young and a sportsman, which enabled him to promptly avoid the blows.

The president of the Albanian section of our club in Berne has also been attacked.

Demonstrations similar to today's also took place in April in front of our embassy in Berne and our consulate in Zurich.

Authorities' 'Indifference'

LD311928 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1716 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Geneva, 31 May (TANJUG)--The lynching of a boy, the harassing of women in trolley-buses and the maltreatment of people in broad daylight are just some of the "heroic deeds" performed by Albanian fascists who yesterday, apart from street demonstrations, also organized a real chase of Yugoslavs living and working in Switzerland.

With Swiss policemen in sight, the Albanian terrorists completely imposed their bullying, void of any political considerations, upon Geneva. Every Yugoslav whom they happened to recognize in the streets, shops or transportation means was the victim of maltreatment by organized groups who maintained radio communication by means of walkie-talkie sets. The indifference of Swiss authorities enabled these "commando groups" to even stop trolley-buses in order to "check the indentity" of persons in them.

The numerous examples of this unusual chase were witnessed by many Yugoslavs who yesterday and today reported to the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG Geneva bureau to give accounts of these deplorable accidents. Foreign journalists are amazed at the indifference of Swiss police who failed to react even when expressly asked to protect two Yugoslav journalists battered while trying to professionally cover the Albanian fascist demonstrations.

The terrorizing of Yugoslavs, including armed attacks against their clubs, has of recent become increasingly frequent in Switzerland. The indifference of the authorities and the resolute stand of Yugoslavs who, expecting protection from the police, do not want to counter force with force, seems to have encouraged the Albanian fascists for new "exploits". No troublemaker is known to have so far been called to account for the violation of peace and order.

ANTI-SFRY DEMONSTRATION HELD IN STOCKHOLM

LD311252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1204 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Stockholm, 31 May (TANJUG)--Following a broad propaganda campaign and after gathering together followers from throughout Sweden, members of the newly-founded "Croatian-Albanian Committee" emigre group in Sweden, yesterday organized anti-Yugoslav demonstrations in Stockholm, at which about 60 participants gathered.

The placards they carried, under the shield of the struggle for human rights, were directed at the Swedish Government and protested the successful development of cooperation and friendship with Yugoslavia.

Having learned of the demonstrations, several hundred of our citizens temporarily working in Sweden gathered around the SFRY Embassy and sang patriotic songs, danced folk dances and carried Yugoslav flags to demonstrate their loyalty to their socialist homeland.

In a proclamation distributed by our citizens' association on the occasion, Yugoslavs temporarily working in Sweden expressed their resolve to unswervingly oppose any attack on Yugoslavia's freedom and integrity and attempts to prevent the increasingly successful cooperation and mutual understanding between the people of Sweden and of Yugoslavia.

By their mass presence and dignified action, our citizens thwarted the extremist demonstrators. Their leader, Branko Salaj, could hardly finish reading his speech, which was heard by no one except his followers. A number of members of the enemy emigre group wore masks similar to "Ku Klux Klan" followers.

SERB OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN KOSOVO FOR VISIT

LD012200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1927 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 1 Jun (TANJUG)--Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Krsta Avramovic, vice president of the Serb Executive Council, who are accompanied by a group of members of the Federal Executive Council and of the Serb Executive Council, representatives of the Yugoslav and Serb Chambers of Economy, and of the federal and [Serb] republican Institutes of Social Planning, arrived today on a working visit to Kosovo. During 2 days in the province they will hold talks with representatives of the Kosovo Executive Council and of major work organizations about the concept of the development policy in the province during the current medium-term period.

During the first meeting held tonight in the Kosovo Executive Council Bahri Oruci and Riza Sapundzija, president and vice president, respectively, of the Kosovo Executive Council, briefed federal and republican officials on the characteristics of economic developments during the past 5 years and on the basic orientations and directions of the socioeconomic development of Kosovo during the new medium-term period. During the meeting Vice Premier Zvone Dragan stressed that the aim of the visit to Kosovo by a group of federal and republican officials is to size up as closely as possible the present economic situation in the province and its development problems--that is to say, to assess development during the previous medium-term period, economic trends in the first months this year and the possible tendencies up to the end of the year which [words indistinct] assessment of the concept, direction and pace of Kosovo development during the current medium-term period.

Vice Premier Zvone Dragan and other federal and republican officials will have talks tomorrow at the Kosovo electricity board about the development of this branch of industry, which has a very important part to play in the overall industry of the province. Talks are due to be held tomorrow also on the development of Trepca, of the ferro-nickel and agroindustrial complexes in the province, as are the concluding talks in the Kosovo Executive Council.

KOSOVO SAWP CONFERENCE SESSION DISCUSSES TASKS

AU012101 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 1 Jun--The struggle against hostile and counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo will be more successful, the more energetically and boldly the Socialist Alliance struggles against all subjective shortcomings that it encounters in everyday life and which objectively favor the enemy and his undermining activity. Past events also have confirmed how dangerous opportunism, irresponsibility and lack of vigilance are. Many shortcomings in this respect have been perceived over a number of years. The working people and citizens have also perceived them and they have felt the consequences of this situation. But the danger of nationalism and other negative phenomena has been underestimated.

That statement was made by Jusuf Kelmendi, member of the Kosovo Provincial SAWP Conference Presidium, in his report at today's session of the provincial conference at which the delegates discussed the work of the forums, organs and forms of activity of the Socialist Alliance during the past year and determined the coming tasks of their sociopolitical organization, the tasks emanating from the present political and security situation in the province.

Having recalled the goals of the hostile activity and stating that, moved by the League of Communists, the leaderships and organizations of the Socialist Alliance have developed intensive activites to comprehensively explain in every detail the hostile and counterrevolutionary character of the demonstrations, Jusuf Kelmendi pointed out that the Kosovo working people and citizens have demonstrated great interest in the sociopolitical activity in connection with those events, becauae they are sincerely concerned over the fate of our revolution and truly interested in preserving its achievements.

Future activity must further continue to be even more persistently aimed at patiently unmasking in a soundly argued manner all the theses and slogans of the reactionary platform of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, Kelmendi emphasized. He added that the hostile forces still continue their activity by writing slogans, boycotting school classes, spreading misinformation and in other ways. The way to oppose all that is systematic, well-organized and constant sociopolitical activity among the broadest masses of the working people and citizens. In addition, Kelmendi noted, we must break with the habit of superficially evaluating the situation in various communities and the habit of bureaucratically appraising the mood of the working people and citizens. In the continuation of his report he said that the process of differentiation requires that the negative phenomena and shortcomings, as well as those who are responsible for them, be called by their real names and that specific measures be taken in this connection.

It is necessary to carefully reexamine the cadre solutions in many sociopolitical, self-managing and state organs into which incapable, uncreative and unmilitant individuals and even some individuals of suspect ideological views have insinuated themselves. In this connection Kelmendi called attention to the fact that the privatization of the cadre policy and certain compromises have become considerably widespread and that consequently, certain individual opponents of our system have placed themselves in various institutions, including even those of special social interest.

Having emphasized that the progressive forces of Albanian nationality in Kosovo have a great historical responsibility in the struggle against Albanian nationlism, chauvinism and irredentism and that the progressive forces of the Serbian and Montenegrin people have a great historical responsibility in the struggle against nationalism and chauvinism within their own nations, Kelmendi said that the Socialist Alliance must devote special attention to intranational relations. Each individual case of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins must be examined in detail and its motives must be determined. No effort should be spared to prevent any kind of emigration under pressure. Naturally, those migration processes motivated by economic reasons must be considered separately.

There have been great shortcomings in the past work and especially in the work of the Kosovo Provincial SAWP Conference Presidium. Kelmendi supported this appraisal by stating that until now the presidium has been more a forum for debates than leadership for action. He further spoke on the need to more boldly involve youth in direct socialist self-managing relations, and on the need to free the schools from all those who are poisoning young people with nationalism.

Kelmendi devoted a part of his report to the information media and said that they can raise many questions, but that they should not be more radical than the League of Communists in their demands to more quickly clear up shortcomings and inconsistencies. According to him, some articles that have appeared in a section of the press recently do not contribute to the constructive and resolute struggle of progressive forces, but instead hinder that action.

During the discussion, which lasted several hours, it was concluded that, immediately following the hostile demonstrations, the organizations of the Socialist Alliance succeeded in activating an enormous number of working people and citizens in condemning the counterrevolutionary forces and unmasking their goals.

At that particular time the SAWP branch offices were more like meeting scenes, Ismail Mikulovci said. If that was necessary at the beginning, we now no longer need verbal expressions of support and generalized discussions but it is instead necessary to carry out consistent ideological-political differentiation within the Socialist Alliance.

Danilo Vasic, president of the Kosovo Federation of Associaions of Veterans of the National Liberation War, spoke about the great activity of members of the veterans' organizations even though, as he said, even among them there are some who stay silent and who have adopted an opportunistic attitude. He especially advocated political action that will prompt every progressive person to make efforts to overcome the present situation. According to Danilo Vasic, ideological-political differentiation has not as yet been accepted at the grassroots of society. If that were not so, would it have been possible for a worker of the post, telephone and telegraph organization in Pec to shout in front of 11 people "long live Albania" and then, when it was necessary to confirm that, to say that "no one heard it."

Although we have learned grave lessons from what was taken place, there is still a great deal of forum and campaign-like work in the Socialist Alliance, Sinan Sahiti said. As an example he cited the fact that within a period of 80 days the Kosovo Provincial SAWP Conference Presidium held only one session at which it discussed the current political and security situation in the province and four sessions at which it discussed a report on the work of that sociopolitical organization in the past year. Sahiti also noted that there is still too much silence in higher schools and faculties, both among students and their professors.

Speaking about a cooling of intranational relations in Kosovo, Aleksandar Peric said that it should not be forgotten for a single moment that every nationalism is equally dangerous even though the Albanian nationalism is the most pronounced one at this time. There are Serbs, he said, who believe that there is no need to talk about Serbian nationalism and that mentioning that nationalism is aimed at blunting the sharp edge of struggle against Albanian nationalism. Peric also advocated preparing an analysis of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo as soon as possible because, according to him, two extreme views are now apparent in this connection: According to some, there have been no pressure whatsoever and, according to others, all those who have moved out have done so under pressure.

"The hostile and counterrevolutionary forces have attacked the basic values of our socialist revolution and for this reason the struggle against them can be and will be neither short nor easy," said Dzavid Nimani, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. "Their assault shows that they had organized themselves well and over a long period and some of our shortcomings and failures provided room for their activity."

Speaking about the action program of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, Nimani stressed that that program was not prepared just for the League of Communists, although the communists must lead the way in implementing it. All socialist and progressive forces must find their share of work and tasks in the program. Naturally, he remarked, we must separate the tasks and determine which of them are of a short-term character and which are of a long-term character. What is the basic requirement at this time is to prevent the enemy from acting but at the same time we must not forget for a single moment our obligations in further developing self-managing socioeconomic relations.

Speaking about the essence and the goals of the hostile and counterrevolutionary elements which continue to be active, Dzavid Nimani pointed out that there still are communities and individuals who behave as if nothing had happened.

But it is also necessary to say, he added, that occurrences of this kind are few and that an enormous majority of Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks and members of other peoples and nationalities in Kosovo has energetically condemned the enemy and is actively engaged in unmasking him. However, it is our obligation to completely eliminate all occurrences of silence, opportunism and inactivity.

The evil has not passed as yet and the enemy has not been defeated, Dzavid Nimani continued. We must know that Albania's entire apparatus has been engaged in hostile activity against Kosovo and our country. In suppressing this propaganda we must proceed from the fact that it has "worked" on this for a long time and that its roots are deep. It is precisely for this reason, Nimani stressed, that the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism cannot be won overnight. It requires our daily and persistent engagement.

The Albanian nationality has linked its destiny and its future to the destiny and future of all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and at this time we enjoy the support and assistance of our entire socialist self-managing and nonaligned community, Dzavid Nimani emphasized. But he warned at the same time that it would be wrong and dangerous to identify the Albanian nationalists and irredentists with the Albanian nationality, because that would lead to other nationalism, something that would threaten Yugoslavia's stability.

Dzavid Nimani spoke, among other things, about the public information media and pointed out that our press is autonomous and independent, something that increases its responsibility. It happened in the past that we forbade the press to publish one or another thing, but now when we have abandoned that practice, we have lost contact with journalists and with the communists in the news publishing house. We must restore that contact because our press does not have nor can it have any other policy but the policy of the LCY, Dzavid Nimani said.

Taking part in the discussion Kolu Siroka, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, said the Socialist alliance, as a front of organized forces, must join a broad action in overcoming the present situation in the province and in fully unmasking all enemy lies. All these lies have short legs and will disappear, as did the lie about alleged pressure on the Albanians during the resent population census, said Siroka. He stressed there is no place for Socialist Alliance leaderships and aktivists in offices and in forums; their place is where life is going on. Rapid normalization cannot be expected in Kosovo (unless) all branches and local organizations of the Socialist Alliance take a most concrete part in the struggle against enemy activity. In this context Siroka especially drew attention to the unwieldy size of some branches and local organizations, especially in the town, which (hampered) their work.

Kolu Siroka advocated a change in the present practice of study, education and schooling in the province stressing that it is impermissible for young people to be channeled into the production process only opting for a specific vocation at the last moment when they, say, enter the second stage of their vocational education.

Ramadan Basa, Budislav Vojisic, Aziz Dibrani, Mustafa Pluakic and others also took part in the discussion at the provincial conference session.

At the conclusion of the session, the delegates at the Kosovo Provincial SAWP Conference empowered the presidium, on the basis of the discussion and proposals today, to work out a concrete program of activity of the Socialist Alliance and lay down the priority tasks.

One of the first tasks, stressed Azem Vlasi at the conclusion of the session, is to involve the Socialist Alliance aktivists during the summer in talking things over with students and pupils in the localities in which they live, so as to explain fully to the misled and the duped among them the substance of the enemy and of their platform, and make it clear to those who did not want to understand it that our society will not permit any form of enemy activity.

The delegates approved the report on the work of the provincial conference, of the presidium and of others (?forms of their) activity. The provincial conference also approved the report on the work of the section for information but expressed reservations regarding the assessment which says that "some articles by the press outside Kosovo, especially illustrated magazines in Belgrade, weighed down by subjectivism, and negative and sensationalist tendencies, deliberately or unwillingly are bringing grist to the mill of those whose interest it is to (?sow) mistrust between our nations and nationalities." In dissociating itself from this assessment, the provincial conference asked the secretariat of the section for information to delete this section from the report and expressed its criticism of it for making a blanket assessment of this kind.

The delegates heard the report on the proposal to elect Azem Vlasi as the new president of the Presidium of the Kosovo Provincial SAWP Conference, which the presidium did at its meeting after the conference session.

On the basis of their statutory powers, the delegates of the provincial conference elected Sukrije Ejupi, a delegate from Podujevo, as president of the Conference of the Social Activity of Women of the Kosovo Provincial SAWP Conference.

HODZA ADDRESSES KOSOVO COMMITTEE ON NEED FOR UNITY

LD300040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1826 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Prizren, 29 May (TANJUG)--Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, visited Prizren today. At an expanded session of the Committees for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, he was informed of the municipality's political and security situation. After that he spoke with representatives of work organizations at the Printekst textile industry on economic trends in [word indistinct].

Speaking at the session of the Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection in Prizren about the forthcoming activities concerning to the normalization of the situation caused by the Albanian irredentists' hostile and counterrevolutionary demonstrations, Fadilu Hodza emphasized that the situation in Kosovo was still complex and that the enemy had not been finally silenced or uncovered. He said that there is a need to take even more foreful measures to prevent the enemy's destructive activities. Fadilj Hodza especially pointed to the need for greater effectiveness in the authorities' work and in the activity of sociopolitical organizations, emphasizing that the League of Communists needs to excel in this and that all available forces should be mobilized to realize the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee's action program and the standpoints and conclusions of the highest forums of the Serbia League of Communists and the LCY.

Fadilj Hodza wondered if the 25 March disturbances in Prizren would have occured if the League of Communists and organs of power had been functioning well. He added that those disturbances should be a clear warning about the need for considerably better overall training and revolutionary activity. Fadilj Hodza emphasized that a time for practical action lies ahead, and not a time for becoming tired at long meetings being held to choose the paths for action. There should be no more general discussion about clearly defined aims.

Instead, an orientation toward the League of Communists policy and the course of the development of socialist self-management should be completely confirmed through practical activity.

Fadilj Hodza devoted part of his report to the need to expose the ideological platform from which the Albanian nationalists acted. He did this because what the enemy is offering is the gloomiest prospect for both the Albanian nation and for its affirmation. Therefore, it is now impermissible to speak about some "abstract enemy:" Rather, one should expose him where necessary in those environments in which he is active. This will be best achieved if the League of Communists acts very responsibly, resolutely and clearly with the masses and constantly explains the advantages offered by the system of socialist self-management in relation to all other systems and ideologies.

Fadilj Hodza emphasized that considerably more activity among young people is necessary especially in the countryside. This is because the enemy has been provided more space for activity there. It is essential to speak with people about the events and to explain to them the loathsome lies that were being introduced to undermine the foundations of our socialist self-management.

Failj Hodza also spoke about nurturing the gains of the national liberation struggle, emphasizing that fighters confirmed their revolutionary nature and orientation toward socialist self-management by confronting the recent hostile demonstrations in Kosovo. The development and constant nurturing of brotherhood, unity and community of the nations and nationalities of Kosovo will be the strongest barrier against every enemy, Fadilj Jodza emphasized in a speech at the session of the Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection in Prizren.

KOSOVO MEETING VIEWS TASKS IN CURRENT SITUATION

AU291934 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] In the Kosovo Assembly today, a meeting was held by the Assembly Presidium with members of the Executive Council, directors of the provincial administrative organs, heads of the judicial institutions and representatives of the provincial self-managing interest communities of the financial and other institutions and organizations. It was concluded that all these organs and organizations should coordinate their work programs with the conclusions of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia and the Central Committee of the LCY, and with the positions contained in the action program of the League of Communists of Kosovo in the struggle against the hostile and counterrevolutionary forces and for a stabilization of the political situation in the province.

In this connection, it was stressed that special attention should be paid to determining the priority tasks in socioeconomic development, in the field of education and training, culture and cultural creativity and information, as well as in the further strengthening and training of the security organs and the system of all people's defense and social self-protection in the province.

KOSOVO TRADE UNION COUNCIL DISCUSSES SITUATION

LD291924 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Pristina, 29 May (TANJUG)--At its session today, the Trade Union Council of Kosovo determined the program of future tasks of this sociopolitical organization in combatting enemy activity and normalizing the situation in the province. The most essential thing is to activate the basic trade union organizations in work collectives and for its organs, as stated, to maintain daily contacts with the grassroots.

With intensive political action in every environment, it is necessary to make the assessments of the causes of the participation of a number of workers in the demonstrations more incisive, and in the context persist with the consistent ideopolitical differentiation, Ramo Alihajdari, president of the council, said in his introductory speech. This activity of ours, he recalled, must not stop at verbal declarations but should affirm the concrete contribution of every worker to the development of self-management, greater production, consolidation of brotherhood and unity in the struggle against every kind of enemy activity and its exponents.

Speaking about the weaknesses in the work of the trade union federation, he said inconsistent implementations of the conclusions often exerted an influence on the workers' passive attitude and lack of interest in work in trade union organizations.

This has, as he noted, encouraged antiself-managing forces and given preference to personal and group interests, and this has led to abuse of official positions, the phenomenom of bribery, corruption, etc. The working class most resolutely condemns such phenomena and the trade unions must support it in this with their resolute action. At the same time, however, conditions must also be created to prevent a repetition of such things. Alihajdari then spoke of the tasks of trade union organizations in basic organizations of associated labor and stressed that the main battle must be waged for the implementation of production plans.

In a very lengthy debate in which over 20 people took part, it was noted that a decisive action aimed at exposing and explaining the true goals of the enemy was pursued in every environment. At all the meetings, the Kosovo working class has extended unreserved support to the conclusions of the top party organs of the province, of Serbia and of Yugoslavia and expressed its resolve to implement them consistently. Nevertheless, Kacusa Jasari stressed, we must provide in the shortest possible time the answer to the question: How could it happen that a number of workers accepted enemy slogans or were deceived? We cannot of course say, she stressed, that the problems we have create nationalism, but it is true to say we have failed to do mang things, that the people have been dissatisified and that this has created favorable conditions for enemy activity.

Milos Vujakovic objected to the fact that accurate records have still not been compiled in Pristina about workers who participated in the demonstrations because without that, in his words, no political differentiation could be carried out. In addition, he warned there are again cases of trying to find better jobs for people who had demonstrated--for instance in Urosevac, in Pristina. Such phenomena also existed earlier, and we know how they backfired.

Mustafa Pluakic spoke in critical terms about the work of the Kosovo Trade Union Council. I too, Pluakic stressed, bear a share of the blame because I have been at the head of this organization for 3 years. It often happens that we forget the workers' interest and that we easily protect the interests of the techno-bureaucracy. In 2 years there were 32 work stoppages, and how many of us from the top forum of the trade unions had been among the workers in those moments? Not a single one, Mustafa Pluakic said, and noted that all these things are the consqeuences of forum-like work.

Veselj Sulua from the Stari Trg mine stressed that, of the 3,300 miners, not a single one had taken part in the demonstrations. Knowing that work and the further development of self-management is the best way to oppose the enemy, the Trepca miners proclaimed the month of May as a shock month.

Dusko Perovic from the shock absorber factory stressed that in this collective, from which quite a number had taken part in the demonstrations, support is not even now given to the adopted attitudes and the measures taken. He said in this collective only seven members had been expelled from the League of Communists.

All the speakers in the debate agreed that all basic and municipal organizations of the province's trade unions should compile their operative work programs as soon as possible and not stop for too long at merely agreeing on the need for action. Problems, as stated, suffer no delay.

KOSOVSKA MITROVICA LC COMMITTEE REPORTS ON ACTIVITY

LD310956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0704 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Kosovska Mitrovica, 31 May (TANJUG)--The ideopolitical activity in Kosovska Mitrovica is livelier than ever before. This activity, as Nezir Proksi, secretary of the municipal League of Communists committee, told a TANJUG journalist, embraces all the 260 basic League of Communist organizations with 8,500 members. The Socialist Alliance, trade unions, young people and veterans also take part in the unified action. The intensive activity in this mining town has in fact been going on since the beginning of the year and this explains why the enemy was able to surprise them only on 3 April as the situation before that date had been relatively stable.

The process of differentiation and of identifying the participants in the demonstrations is now in progress. So far 36 members of the League of Communists, including 15 workers, have been expelled. Eight members have received a warning which precedes expulsion, six have been given lesser warnings and eight have been suspended from work. In addition, 50 have been expelled from the membership of the youth organization. Now, Proksi said, we are entering the second stage which implies a broader debate for every one of us. We want to know everybody's orientation and consciousness. We are testing everybody through his work, behaviour and the implementation of the tasks set. Of course, this is the kind of work that lasts a bit longer and that is proceeding too slowly in some places. There are also individual phenomena of playing down the significance of the demonstrations and this means that the tasks in the action program which is to be adopted this week must be set more specifically. Particular attention will be directed at the young people among whom logically there are many who have been deceived. Each one of them has to be fought for and has to be brought back onto the right path. In this context, the study of Marxism, which has so far been practically a secondary subject, both by the hours of study and teachers devoted to it, will also be reexamined. All other cadres in the educational sphere too will be checked.

Particular attention will be paid to the strengthening of the basic organization of the League of Communists. It has been noted already that they are not trained enough to deal with real problems and that they are inclined to wait for directives and this has in fact contributed to the strengthening of work by committee. The enemy has pushed us to alter the method of work which is now more dynamic, in which there is incomparably more criticism and self-criticism and fear from [word indistinct] less and less. In some organizations there is practically a 100 percent attendance at meetings though there are still some which have not yet fallen into step. Not a single organization, however, is behaving in an opportunist manner and this applies also to other sociopolitical organizations. Not a single basic organization has been dissolved and this means that healthy forces prevail.

Within this context, from now on more attention will be paid to admissions to the League of Communists. The membership structure is very good because 40 percent are workers, but in the admission process the established criteria of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia statute and program have not been respected enough. There are certainly those for whom there is no place in the League of Communists. To find them is one of the chief tasks.

Proksi said that the present situation in Kosovska Mitrovica is under control and stable. What happened on 3 April could also have been avoided, he went on, and in view of everything which is being undertaken now, the chances for fresh excesses have been reduced to a minimum. There are no longer any hostile slogans on the walls of houses and the organs of security and social self-protection now operate as they should always have done. Analyses have shown that our estimates have been wrong, that we have not been able to recognize the internal enemy regardless of the fact that in the beginning he had acted in a concealed manner, Proksi continued.

In his opinion, intranational relations are good. No groups of people are formed, young people in Kosovska Mitrovica walk together in the middle of the street, and the parks are for everybody. Proksi maintained that there are no pressures for an exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins and that nobody is leaving Kosovska Mitrovica because of that. Many in neighboring villages which have been submerged by the artificial lake created by the Ibar-Lepanac hydropower system have left. Many also leave in search of jobs as well as due to exceptionally unhealthy living conditions. But it has not been established that more Serbs and Montenegrins than Albanians are leaving. Anyway, Proksi stressed, we shall create conditions so that nobody leaves, either on account of the air or anything else.

ISTOK INVESTIGATION OF DEMONSTRATION CRITICIZED

LD302210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1753 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Istok, 30 May (TANJUG)--Even before the 30 April demonstrations in Istok, there was considerable evidence that the enemy was there and that he operated in an organized and deliberate manner. There was talk in the town's schools about individual pupils having prepared hostile slogans, and it was known that "fires are breaking out" in the surrounding areas of Istok. Neither was it any secret that Socialist Alliance aktivists had been attacked with stones by the residents of the village of Kovrage.

All this had been known to the municipal League of Communists committee and other relevant organs. It was known, and yet nothing was done beyond noting that it was so. Therefore, as stated at the session of the Istok League of Communists Municipal Committee, members of this forum bear the full responsibility. This responsibility seems to be all the greater when one knows that demonstrations in this municipality broke out only on 30 April, that is, nearly a month after demonstrations had been dispersed in other places of the province.

The very extensive material prepared for the session of the committee is full of facts. Names and information follow one upon another: However, the fact remains that not a single criminal charge was submitted between 28 April and 2 May. The report says that five educational workers have been suspended. Eight persons who had demonstrated in the streets of Istok with the traditional white Albanian caps were taken to the militia station but released shortly after.

There is little use now for the municipal committee to admit that this was a mistake, because it was these very same people who had been at the head of the enemy and counterrevolutionary group on 30 April. The mistake in the assessment of the political security situation also arose at the moment when the Pec Internal Affairs Secretariat's offer to send a militia unit as reinforcement was refused. The report says, "During the demonstrations, the Istok militia did not act in an organized manner and therefore nothing more could be done." A number of militiamen simply did not want to intervene against the demonstrators.

All these weaknesses have served, or should have served, as a warning. It is true that following the first failures of the political action, efforts were made to combat the enemy and to prevent his further activity; but, as assessed, the activity had not been the same everywhere. Today, too, there is quite a lot of opportunism, silence and closing of eyes to what happened. There are also phenomena today which are no less hostile than the public demonstrations. If one could talk a month or two ago about the deceived, it is hard to believe now that there are still such people. What is undoubtedly at stake is continued enemy activity. How else can one explain the fact that injured demonstrators are being sent to a spa out of turn for recuperation, while diligent and honest workers have to wait as much as a year for such "a privilege."

These very same "wounded" demand to watch Albanian television in the spa. Having demanded this, it is true that they have been told to leave ths spa, but as stated, only 3 days later a message came "from the province" that they should return.

This information alone, and there are other incidents, shows that an uncompromising struggle must be waged everywhere against the enemy. In this respect there must be no privileged persons. It is not known how the secretaries of party organizations in the villages of Kovrage, Prigod, Starodvorane, Zablace and Studenica, and of the catering organization in Pecka Banja fared. The report says that they "have avoided exerting an influence by setting a personal example of resolve and courage for the membership to carry out the LCY attitudes and policy." There is no doubt that this type of poor behavior demoralizes people when it is time to implement the task given to them by the highest party forum. One cannot (?introduce) ideopolitical differentiation "at the grassroots" and yet leave "the top" untouched. Judging all the evidence, people in Istok have grasped this. This is also shown by the readiness of the municipal committee to look much more openly into facts, regardless of how unfavorable they might be, than was the case at some similar meetings recently held in the province.

FADILJ HODZA SPEAKS AT DJAKOVICA PARTY MEETING

AU292056 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, tonight participated in the work of an expanded session of the Municipal Committee of the Djakovica League of Communists. In an introductory speech at this session, (Asim Buta), president of the Djakovica Municipal Conference, stressed that broad political activity was being waged in the municipality in all circles. (Asim Buta) said that there were no developments that would cause concern in Djakovica, and that the working people and citizens most sharply condemned the hostile activity. So far, two teachers at the center for vocational training had been suspended and five apprentices expelled. The conclusions of the 17th session of the Provincial Commitee of the League of Communists of Kosovo are being intensively implemented.

Participating in the discussion, Fadilj Hodza said, among other things, that weaknesses and hostile activities appeared mainly in those circles in which there was no effective activity on implementing the planned tasks, primarily on the part of members of the League of Communists. Fadilj Hodza stressed that during the hostile demonstrations in Kosovo, no one exerted pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins. He advocated a constant struggle and ideopolitical education of all members of the League of Communists, primarily young workers, apprentices and students.

ULCINJ SAWP MEETING VIEWS SOCIOPOLITICAL ACTIVITY

LD292152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1813 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Ulcinj, 29 May (TANJUG)--The expanded session of the municipal SAWP conference in Ulcinj has noted that sociopolitical activity, in the course of which working people and citizens attended meetings on an exceptionally large scale and severely condemned enemy activity by counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo and enemy propaganda by Albania against our country, has been very successfully carried out.

Montenegrins and Albanians have been linked in brotherhood for centuries in the territory of Ulcinj municipality and therefore, with their tested fraternal strength, they will most severely oppose all forms of enemy activity. These are the basic messages of the people of Ulcinj, of the young people and of Pioneers who in schools and places of entertainment sing songs about freedom, true and real freedom, and about brotherhood and unity.

The participants in today's session discussed some articles published recently in the Belgrade paper NOVOSTI and it was assessed that the presentation of information about Ulcinj and its population was tendentious and ill-intentioned, all the more so because not a single piece of information about the major results achieved in rehabilitation and construction [following the earthquake in 1979], about togetherness and about the fruits of solidarity--and solidarity is woven into all the homes of Ulcinj, into villages and hamlets--has been made use of. The authors of the article published in NOVOSTI, contrary to journalistic ethics, have also made use of cheap publicity and have gathered signatures from citizens as if the citizens are in solidarity with their views and attitudes about Ulcinj.

KOSOVO COURT REJECTS APPEAL AGAINST FJALJA ISSUE BAN

LD291454 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1358 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Pristina, 29 May (TANJUG)--According to a statement issued by the district court in Pristina, the Kosovo Supreme Court, in a decision dated 20 May, turned down the appeal lodged by the legal department of the newspaper publishing and graphics organization RILINDJA against the decision of the district court in Pristina of 11 May 1981 in which the district court pronounced a ban on the distribution of issue No 7 of the journal FJALJA of 1 April 1981, because of an article published in that issue under the heading "Under the Guise of Visitors." In the view of the court, the article presented or conveyed untruthful and alarming reports jeopardizing or liable to jeopardize public order or alarm the public.

Since the decision of the district court in Pristina has now come into effect, the decision to impose a ban on the journal FJALJA will be published in the official gazette of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the official gazette of the SFRY in keeping with the law on informing the public, which is in force in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

MACEDONIAN SAWP VIEWS ENMITY TOWARD ALBANIANS

LD292124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1514 GMT 29 May 81

[Excerpts] Skopje, 29 May (TANJUG)--The Presidium of the SAWP Republican Conference of Macedonia noted at its session today that the political security situation in Macedonia is favorable but, at the same time, chauvinist attacks are manifesting themselves in individual parts of the republic. The Presidium of the Republican conference also discussed some topical issues of the republic's socioeconomic development, and in this connection it was assessed that in the past months the continuity of production has been ensured.

Speaking about the political security situation in Macedonia, Mirko Bunevski, the republican secretary for internal affairs, said despite the favorable political security situation in the republic, there have been chauvinist attacks by Albanians and Macedonians in some places.

Mutua and provocative chauvinist behavior manifested in a primitive manner has become more frequent. What is involved are insults, boycott, refusal to buy products from citizens of Albanian nationality, spreading rumors that food produced by Albanians is poisoned, and so on. There have also been cases of damaging individual installations which are the property of Albanians, and in some areas there have also been instances of separating pupils and of placing emphasis on national features [clothing, etc], motivated by spite and defiance. Such behavior by individual pupils has been seen at graduation dinners which, in some places, has been accompanied by provocations with elements of chauvinist intolerance and an attitude of enmity. All this creates, on a broader level, uncertainty among the working people and citizens in Macedonia. There, phenomena are all the more complex because they have taken place in a number of places. What causes particular concern is that these phenomena are also manifested in conditions of a broad and intensive sociopolitical action by organized socialist forces.

Such phenomena, in particular in the sphere of education, were not present to such a degree before the enemy attacks in Kosovo. Now they are manifesting themselves in those educational institutions where there are students of Albanian nationality, through segregation, singing of songs, unpleasant and aggressive behavior toward Macedonian teachers and so on. In this context, in several schools with local national composition emotive polemics have taken place, in particular among individual teachers and this with reference to condemnations and justifications of enemy demonstrations in Kosovo.

Proceeding from the complex nature of the situation and the possibilities of a possible escalation of these phomena into concrete enemy actions, and bearing in mind some earlier manifested nationalistic phenomena and types of behavior, all types of enemy activity are monitored intensively and prevented in Macedonia, along with a differentiation between phenomena and activities which have an enemy character. Measures are taken against their perpetrators, Mirko Bunevski said in conclusion.

MONTENEGRIN MEETING VIEWS KOSOVO DEVELOPMENTS

AU291807 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 May 81 p 6

[Text] Bar, 22 May--Because of Albania's hostile activity, the view exists both among Albanians and Montenegrins as well as among other nationalities living in the municipality that there is no need and one should not be allowed to raise the Albanian flag in Bar municipality and the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, since such a flag is not a symbol of togetherness that would justify its hoisting, particularly not at present when Albania is organizing and supporting the counterrevolutionary activity in Kosovo. This was said in an introductory speech at today's session of the Municipal Committee of the League of Communists of Bar by Slobodan Lakovic, secretary of the committee. The session, which was also attended by Vojo Srzentic, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro, discussed topical questions of the socioeconomic and political situation in the municipality. The political-security situation in Bar municipality was unanimously assessed as good. This assessment was also made by sociopolitical workers of the Krajina and Sestani areas, which are situated on the Albanian broder and in which some 5,000 inhabitants of Albanian nationality live.

At all meetings, Osman Kacic from Krajina said, citizens most sharply condemned what Yugoslavia's enemies had done in Kosovo. From our area, he said, there are some 80 boys and girls who are being trained and who are studying in Kosovo. All of them have returned home, and representatives of the youth organizations had talks with them. According to what we have been able to learn, none of them participated in the demonstrations. However, Kacic continued, the parents of these apprentices and students are so angry over the hostile outbursts that many of them do not want their children to study in Kosovo.

For the sake of peace among neighbors, it appears, a concession was made as regards raising the Albanian flag. When it was hoisted for the first time, as well as now, I said that this was not good. How can I and those across the border carry the same flag, Osman Arucevic asked.

Participating in the discussion, Vojo Srzentic said that the overall political situation in the republic was good because a great level of unity exists on the LCY course. In the country, or rather in Kosovo, we are facing an overt counterrevolution, but at the same time we have become convinced of the extent to which our people are prepared to defend what we have. Nonetheless, I believe that after the developments in Kosovo we in the League of Communists must reexamine the basis on which we assess the political-security situation. In the past, our most frequent criterion was--are there excesses or not? However, it was demonstrated that this criterion alone is insufficient.

Speaking about the state of relations among nationalities, Vojo Brzentic said that the foreign political situation was now more difficult than ever since World War II. Within this context, he described the developments in Kosovo as part of a hostile plot from outside, in which Albania voiced its well-known hostilities toward Yugoslavia, but that it is up to us to learn who else interfered in all this. Regrettably, this hostile activity from outside has also found its supporters in the country.

Montenegro, Srzentic continued, as a multinational community, must do everything in its power to preserve its traditionally good relations among the Montenegrins, Albanians, Muslim and other peoples and nationalities. We must also take care of the fact that no blemish is attached to the Albanian nationality in Montenegro, and we must most sharply prevent any attempt at revanchism. We must also resolutely react to even the smallest nationalistic outburst, regardless of the form in which it may appear, Vojo Srzentic said.

MARKOVIC ASSESSES ECONOMY IN TALK WITH EDITORS

LD312242 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1843 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 31 May (TANJUG)--President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic has assessed that the Yugoslav economy which at the beginning of the year encountered great difficulties will mark good results in 1981. "In March, and especially in April and May, positive tendencies and trends occurred: The rate of industrial growth was higher and export increased, import was slightly above the planned limits, which resulted in a 2 percent increase in the coverage of imports by exports, now totalling some 59 percent".

President Markovic stated this in a talk with TANJUG editors on the work of the Assembly of Yugoslavia and the delegate system, the economic situation, the situation in the field of information activity, the situation in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and some other topical issues.

Markovic said that the increase in Yugoslav exports had for the most part been realized in trade with socialist countries where the deficit had been completely eliminated and an active balance established. Trade with developing countries also improved, but with developed countries it deteriorated and the covering of imports by exports to hard currency markets at present amounts to only 33 percent.

The president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia stressed that proposals of new measures in the foreign-exchange system were prepared with a view to stimulating exports. Parallel with this, the Federal Executive Council is preparing additional measures for curbing the price rise and ensuring the realization of other economic targets.

Objective possibilities exist for improving Yugoslavia's balance of payments, Markovic stressed. The Yugoslav economy, he said, possesses modern means of production and modern technology. Furthermore, Yugoslav enterprises are executing large capital development projects abroad, and there are also significant possibilities for joint ventures with foreign partners on third markets.

Yugoslavia's prospects for agricultural production this year are favourable, and an above-the-average harvest could be expected, Markovic said.

On the basis of initial results Yugoslavia can be expected to realize greater exchange earnings from tourism than 1980.

Parallel with the implementation of these short-term goals, efforts will be made to improve the structure of the economy in general (at present the participation of processing industry, which depends on imported raw materials and semi-manufactures, is the greatest), develop the raw material basis and advance agricultural production.

In the talk with the journalists the president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia agreed that the adoption of social compacts and the adjusting of certain positions of the republics and provinces is sometimes slow and inefficient. He announced that the domain of agreement making and decisionmaking on the basis of agreements reached between the republics and provinces will be limited to encompass the fundamental matters on which the material position and conditions of work and life essentially depend indeed". [quotation mark as received] In all other affairs the state organs, especially the Federal Executive Council, must have greater responsibilities, greater rights, said Markovic.

Important changes have been made in the work of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, said Dragoslav Markovic. The assembly bodies are becoming more and more included in the work of the Federal Executive Council in the preparation of documents or laws.

The president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia announced the possibility of an early adoption of amendments to the Constitution of Yugoslavia whereby the democratization of relations in the delegational system on self-management bases is to be further deepened.

In answer to a question related to information activity, Dragoslav Markovic said that "in our self-management system, primarily in our assembly system, the public information activity is very developed". Warning of the harmfulness of closing the sources of information, Markovic stressed the need for the complete opening to the public while taking into consideration at the same time all the complex aspects of the internal and international situations alike. The president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia said that a new law on information activity was under preparation by which many of these issues will be regulated with greater precision.

In connection with the situation in Kosovo where hostile actions recently occurred, Dragoslav Markovic assessed that there exist in Kosovo "forces able and willing to fight for and win the victory of socialist self-management. We should not be impatient", he warned. Markovic said that "the hostile organization is being coped with relatively quickly", while work with those young people who have been poisoned by the hostile propaganda represents a far more complex problem.

SAWPY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH CHURCHES

AU011753 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Drago Tankosic report]

[Text] In recent years the relations between the state organs and nearly all religious communities have been good, showing a tendency toward further development.

This was stated at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference's committee for the role of that organization in the activities of the religious communities. It was also stated that an enormous majority of clergymen and religious people participate in the Socialist Alliance's actions. Drago Tankosic reports:

Our society devotes full attention to implementing the right to freedom of religion and the relations between church and state as they are guaranteed by the Constitution. This fact has also contributed to further deepening and broadening cooperation on the basis of constitutional principles and within the framework of the provisions of law. For instance, a large number of religious buildings have been built in the past period. The religious schools operate unhindered and over 20,000 religious people freely perform their duties. The number of newspapers and journals for believers has also considerably increased in recent years. Over 200 such newspapers and journals are currently published in our country.

But despite all that, there are problems in the relations between the sociopolitical community and the religious communities. There are 40 such communities in our country. There are problems especially in the politicization of the religious press even though, to be sure, that politicization occurs only periodically. Taking advantage of broad freedoms, some individual clerical authors strive to belittle the basic values and achievements of our socialist community. The gravest are the cases in which the religious press claims that the adopted policy, the Constitution and the legal regulations on religious freedoms and the position of the individual religious communities are allegedly inconsistently implemented in practice.

For this reason we must continue to devote considerable attention to developing the relations between church and state. The Socialist Alliance has a special role in this respect. One of its essential tasks is a constant struggle to ensure respect for constitutional principles and laws. If the norms are clearly set, then the religious communities also must determine their course according to the basic values of our society.

SERBIAN LEADERS HOLD TALKS WITH ORTHODOX PATRIARCH

AU011744 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Serbian Presidency, and Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Assembly, have held talks with Patriarch German on current issues of interest to the social community and the Serbian Orthodox Church. A mutual desire to further continue to successfully develop and promote their relations and cooperation was jointly stated.

BELGRADE POET ARRESTED FOR WRITINGS ON TITO

LD292056 Hamburg DPA in German 2025 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 29 May (DPA)--According to usually well-informed quarters, a young Belgrade poet, Bojka Boga, was arrested on Friday in the Yugoslav capital. Boga has been criticized by various quarters for a column of poems in which he alludes to the late state and party head, Tito, in a manner unheard of in the past. However, it is not known what the specific insults are in question.